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### SUMMARY OF NEWS.

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#### Politics of Europe.

Our Sheets of to-day are again chiefly devoted to the most interesting articles of intelligence from the English Papers, between the 5th and the 10th of December; and we conceive we do right in hastening their publication, as many days more cannot elapse before we shall have Papers of January by the Ships which the BALCARBAS left at the Cape.

Among other portions of the latest date, we insert in to-day's Paper one of the most interesting articles of French Intelligence, that we have met with for a long time past: viz. An account of the discussion in the Secret Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, on a passage in the Address to be presented to the King, in Answer to Speech from the Throne. This document, as will be seen, could not be published in the Journals of a country cursed with Censorship; and it was therefore transmitted to the MORNING CHRONICLE, that it might be laid before the whole world. The paragraph that excited such a warm debate, does not seem to contain much; and it only proves when a body is highly combustible, how small a spark is sufficient to inflame it. "We congratulate you, Sire," (said the Address) "on the continuance of your friendly relations with Foreign Powers, in the just confidence that so great a peace is not purchased by sacrifices incompatible with the honor of the nation and the dignity of the Crown."

The Ministers complained that this was an unjust insinuation that the King had not deserved the confidence of the nation; that it infringed on his right of making war and peace; that it was unsuitable to the occasion, as such Addresses should be expressive only of respect and gratitude. The Deputies maintained (and make it good by their votes) that it was their duty to let his Majesty know the truth and to express, respectfully, but without disguise, the opinions of their representatives, and of every good Frenchman; and if the passage contained censure, which some of them did not scruple to avow, they maintained that it could not fall upon the King, but his Ministers, who alone are responsible in a Representative Government.

Symptoms of a propensity to war again displaying themselves in the French people, will no doubt be regarded with jealousy by the rest of Europe, who cannot possibly have forgotten what they suffered for a period of more than twenty years. But France cannot be blamed if just occasions of war are thrust upon her, so that she cannot remain at peace without abandoning honour or principle. When the weak become the victims of the strong, and states already overgrown are aggrandising themselves by lawless plunder, it is the duty of every nation to take up arms. M<sup>e</sup>de Labourdonnaye forcibly asks, "When neighbouring countries have been invaded, and so many of their cities now groan under foreign occupation, did France raise her voice in favor of the Princes and the People, not less connected with her by policy than by the ties of blood? When a preponderating power threatens the existence of all others, when the most astonishing,—the most gigantic designs are attributed to her,—when the question is to know whether the Continent shall continue in thralldom, whether our most ancient ally shall disappear from Europe—whether in 40 years France shall even be a Power,—at such a time we remain indifferent to what is passing and to all the preparations making around us!"

In justice to France it must be observed that it was generally believed that Spain, at her revolution, escaped a visit from Alexander, only because he could not obtain permission to march his troops through the French territories; which, however ought to be ascribed, perhaps, less to the liberal principles of the government than to the known temper of the people. Now, with regard to the question of foreign interference in the domestic affairs of nations, if allowable at all, those in the immediate vicinity have certainly the best right; according to the proverb that "a man's house is in danger, when his neighbour's is on fire." When, therefore, the Northern despots took upon them to dictate to Italy how it should be governed, the French Government had at least as good a title to interfere as any other state; and as soon as Austria took measures to put down the voice of the nation, France was called upon, both for the sake of justice and to maintain her own dignity, to take a part in the quarrel.

A great and enlightened nation like France ought unquestionably to take an active part in the affairs of Europe; and this instead of exciting jealousy in the neighbouring states, such as England, ought to be regarded as an additional security for their own independence, and a bulwark against the power of Russia. Supposing the worst to happen, if Europe were to be enthralled, better be subject to a polished and enlightened people, than to a horde of barbarians; and it is better that the affairs of Europe were more influenced by France and England and other Free States than by an absolute despot commanding swarms of slaves. Ask an enlightened Hindoo whether he would be governed by the English or by the Tartars, and he will find no difficulty to declare himself in favour of his present rulers; we would make a similar choice between the predominance of France and Russia. If the former had more influence in the affairs of Europe and the latter less, we should not long see such scenes as Italy being sold to Austrian Slavery and the Greeks sacrificed to the Turks.

*London, December 5, 1821.*—Madrid papers of the 20th, 21st, and 22d ult., which in the regular course of post-communication will not be due till to-morrow, reached town yesterday. Their contents are of little importance farther than as they evince the continued tranquillity of the Peninsula. The Political Chief of Cadiz published a notice to the inhabitants on the 12th ult. for the purpose of quieting the public, stating that he had not yet received an answer to their representation of the 29th of October, and promising that when received, it should be immediately announced. It is stated in an article dated Madrid, the 20th, that the KING, by the advice of his Council, had nominated new Judges of First Instance to Cadiz, and the towns in its vicinity. The Political Chief of Catalonia, in a despatch to Government, states, that the contagious fever is diminishing in that province, and that a band of upwards of a hundred disturbers of the peace and enemies of the constitution, in the mountains near the French frontier, had been dispersed and annihilated. In the UNIVERSAL of the 21st ult., we find a letter of a Piedmontese refugee, contradicting the accounts propagated in Italy and other parts of the Continent, of the bad treatment and wretched condition of the class of persecuted individuals to which he belongs, in the country where they sought an asylum. The expatriated Italian highly praises Spanish generosity; and the Spanish editor produces evidence of it, by annexing the decree of the Cortes which provides for those emigrants from Naples and Piedmont, who were driven from home by the proscriptions consequent on the

eruade of the Holy Alliance last spring. The scale of this provision is graduated from 120*l.* a year to 20*l.* or 30*l.*, according to the rank and condition of the party. The proceedings of the Cortes, reported in these papers for the three days to which they extend, are not important, and would not be interesting to the English reader. They relate to the regulation of the Customs, the establishment of Mints, and the military division of the Peninsula.—*Times.*

The address to the King of FRANCE was presented on Friday evening, and we have as yet received no fact of importance that has occurred since that period: so that the effect of the address, and the events consequent upon it, are still left to conjecture. The interval preceding the presentation of the address is, indeed, filled up, and is full of bustle; but the catastrophe of that piece is the presentation, and we do not know what new drama may be acting. Many are of opinion, that an accommodation will take place: should this fail, a double alternative remains—either that Ministers resign, or that they dissolve the Chamber—both measures of great moment. When we spoke of the situation of Greece and Turkey, as exciting that reproach of the Chamber of Deputies, that France might have sacrificed her honour to her love of peace by not interfering in those disputes, we might have added, that the present condition of Italy, also, is calculated to impart no small chagrin to those Frenchmen on whom the late revolutionary power of their country has left vivid recollections. The troops of Austria are now extended beyond her frontiers, to the extremest point of Sicily, whilst not a French soldier is to be found on the other side of the Alps! What a change in the military state of Europe! What a vicissitude in the fortunes of France—the disposition of the great body of her inhabitants remaining the same! How galling to the spirit of the Great Nation! Not that we mean to insult fallen grandeur; for, would France but be content to rest satisfied with the reputation of greatness, instead of the possession of it, all Europe knows that were she but to raise one finger—were she but to issue the shred of a proclamation that she viewed the infamous seizure of Italy by Austria, as every honest man does view it, and that she meant to march 50,000 men under experienced Generals across the Alps, to assist in the liberation of that oppressed country,—it would be "*sauve qui peut*" with the Austrians. Give but Austria and France fair play with respect to the possession of Italy, and we know to whom the country would belong: but in reality neither Frenchmen nor Austrians have a right to be there.

There seems no doubt that the war has commenced between the Persians and the Turks, or rather that the former have attacked the latter. We are not anxious to settle the matter of right between these amiable combatants: we have only to remark, that the war must prove highly beneficial to the Greeks. Whether the Persians constitute themselves the allies of the Greeks, or whether they simply make war upon the Turks, at a time when they conceive the Sublime Porte may have employment enough upon its hands, we know not: but the practical result will be the same and there are precedents innumerable for either system among more civilized States.—*Star.*

*London, December 7, 1821.*—We have to call the attention of our readers to a Report in another Column of the Annual Dinner of the York Whig Club. The number and respectability of the party assembled on this occasion afford an unequivocal proof of the spirit which prevails in that, as it does in almost every other part of the country at the present moment.

Mr. LAMBTON's speech, in particular, will be read with peculiar satisfaction. He exposed, with honest indignation, the unconstitutional practices which have cast such a stain on the recent history of this country, pointed out the consequences which could not fail to follow from persisting in this course, and shewed that without a Reform embracing a wide extension of the elective suffrage, we could not hope to possess any true liberty.

From the abuses and sufferings with which we are but too much familiarised at home, he turned to the brightening prospects which are presented in other parts of the world—to South America, where the work of emancipation is nearly completed,

and in which our gallant countryman, Lord COCHRANE, has so honorably distinguished himself—to the Peninsula, which holds out an example for the encouragement of the nations of Europe now groaning under oppression—but more particularly Italy, where the hopes of humanity have for a time been frustrated by a confederacy of despots.

The cause of the illustrious people now contending for existence with their brutal oppressors, and whose gallant efforts, worthy of their renowned forefathers, have such claims on the sympathy of Europe, found in Mr. LAMBTON an eloquent advocate, and in his numerous and respectable hearers a congenial audience; another proof, if any were wanted, that the English people are far from sharing the base views, which from the conduct of certain functionaries, foreigners have conceived themselves warranted in imputing to them. "In Greece," he said, "a country above all others dear to the classical mind, famed for its warriors, its poets, its philosophers, and its statesmen, we behold a remnant of that glorious race endeavouring to emancipate themselves from the bondage of their Turkish oppressors; and he trusted that among Englishmen they would not want that encouragement and assistance which the people of this country could afford." No, assuredly they will want neither encouragement nor assistance from the people of England, some of whom, under the guidance of a high-minded individual, have already rendered essential services to the glorious cause.

Lord NORMANDY made also an excellent speech on this occasion. He concludes with an observation as distinguished for its truth, as it is calculated to encourage us to persist in the course which duty points out. "Under all the circumstances of discouragement," said his Lordship, "it was consoling to reflect that we were fighting with the spirit of the age on our side; and if the people were united, firm, and persevering, he confidently anticipated, that, sooner or later, they would accomplish that change, which was so essential for the respectability of the Sovereign, the independence and purity of Parliament, and the liberties and prosperity of the People."

Although in the present state of Ireland military coercion may be necessary to repress violence, yet we trust that conciliatory measures will not be neglected to restore confidence; for in the view that we take of that unhappy country, its future welfare and tranquillity depend more on the wisdom and moderation of our Councils than on the force or terror of our arms. The disturbed state of the sister kingdom is not now to be solely ascribed to political views; it is not, as in 1780, struggling for its own independence, nor as in 1796, co-operating with a foreign power in its hostile designs against Great Britain. The alleged grievances, though unquestionably originating in a mistaken policy, are rather of a civil than political nature; and though they may not immediately allow of complete relief, are certainly susceptible of considerable alleviation.

That the union of the governed should be the great object of every system of government is at least a moral truth, though there are persons who still adhere to that pernicious maxim "*divide et impera.*" and who hope to supply their own want of energy by the desolating strife of contending parties. How fatally this vicious principle has operated in Ireland we need not describe, while the Executive Power has been uniformly engaged in the repression of the crimes of the people, instead of the redress of their wrongs or the relief of their sufferings. In vain have some of the most enlightened Statesmen urged the claims of the majority of the population to participate with their fellow-subjects in their civil and political rights—in vain has redress been sought for other grievances.

Among them great stress is usually laid in Ireland on absentees. This question, however, involves considerable difficulty. A number of the absentees hold large estates in both countries, and without striking at property, we do not see how a demand can be made on them to fix their residence on any other principle than that of inclination. But whether Irish proprie-

tors choose to reside in Ireland or England or elsewhere, there is no question but that it is their duty as well as their interest to contribute as much as they possibly can to the improvement of the character and condition of the people by suitable institutions and arrangements.

Much difference of opinion, we know, exists with regard to the question of absenteeism. It is maintained by many, that absent proprietors not merely withdraw their wealth, but also withhold that protective encouragement which their presence would afford to the well disposed, and the intervention of the local authority which might controul the mischievous and disaffected, it being impossible to calculate the benefit that a good man confers by his precepts and example on those around him, and more particularly where the minds and habits of a people remain to be formed and regulated. Others again point to the north of Ireland, which presents such a contrast to the south, with a view to shew that too much importance is attached to the residence of landholders on their properties, and add that in the parts of this country which till lately bore most resemblance to Ireland, the neighbourhoods of landlords were seldom the most conspicuous for improvement.—*Chronicle*.

*London, Dec. 8, 1821.*—The sufferings of the Agriculturists at the present moment, more particularly in those parts of the country where the soil is naturally poor, are so very great, that in the correction of the errors almost universally prevalent among them, on several very important points, such as Rent, Tithes, Poor-rates, &c. we would, above all things, wish to avoid every thing harsh and offensive. They are more chargeable with the causes of our difficulties than the other classes of the community, and they are now the chief sufferers. The Landholders are also no doubt great sufferers, but from their preponderance in the Legislature, they are chargeable as a body with much of the evil which now presses so heavily on themselves.

As the price of food enters so much into almost all the items of the agricultural expenditure, for direct taxes on farmers are neither many nor heavy, on a supposition of prices continuing at their present rate (which they certainly will not do), the expenditure would no doubt accommodate itself in time in a great measure to these prices. But we all know this would not wholly remedy the evil. The nominal value of agricultural stock has fallen at least one-half. It is true the price at which that stock would sell, would now purchase nearly as many commodities as could have been purchased by the former at high nominal value. This would be all very well if the farmers were always free from debt; but in an enterprising country like this, nothing is more common than for men in every branch of business to extend their dealings by means of borrowed money. There were few farmers entirely clear when the change of prices took place. This debt stood against them at the old nominal amount, while the nominal value of the assets to meet it were so much reduced. Hence many a farmer who had considerable capital, on squaring matters with his creditor, found himself nearly strip of his all. This is evidently a case of the greatest hardship. The Landholders find, in like manner, an undue proportion for their estates swallowed up by mortgages, which formerly were far from heavy.

This is a great evil, but how is it to be remedied? There are persons who put themselves forward as the advocates of the Agriculturists, who tell us that the only remedy is a tax on foreign corn of 40s. a quarter. In the present state of the world, this would amount to a prohibition, except in cases of downright famine. But would this tax really remedy the evil from which the Agriculturists are now suffering?

This we very much doubt. We do not believe that the most complete monopoly of the home market would have the effect of raising prices to any thing like their former rate. The quantity of foreign grain consumed in this country has at no time been great; and it is allowed by the agriculturists themselves, that with the exception of an inconsiderable importation when

the ports were last open, they have actually now had a monopoly for a long period. Improved modes of agriculture, such as the adoption of judicious rotations, which draw from the same extent of soil an increase of produce much more than equivalent to any increased outlay, operate in the way of an addition to our fertile territory. Improvement, in spite of all the distresses, is extending itself through the country; and were it not for the poor-rates, which in the way they are administered in many parts of England, operate to discourage economy in labour, would display itself in a still greater degree. In Ireland we have a great extent of fertile soil, from which more and more produce continues to be drawn every year. Without poor-rates to force unnecessary people on the cultivator, if the dominion of ignorance and the savage habits which result from it could only be shaken, improvement would advance at a very different rate in Ireland from what it does in England. All these circumstances taken together, do not warrant the expectation of those effects from the monopoly which are calculated on by the agricultural advocates.

If the monopoly were to have the effect of raising the prices to such an amount as would allow not merely the middling but the very worst soils to be employed in raising wheat, the other branches of industry would then be paralysed, and the manufacturers would fly with their capital to countries more favourable for them. This, in time, would re-act most prejudicially on those very persons who might at first be benefitted by it.

The agriculturists injure their own cause very much by the unskillfulness with which they advocate it. They talk of rent, tithes, &c. as if they were so many fixed money burdens on the farmer. Now rent is the share of the produce of the soil which falls to the landlord, after allowing for the expences of cultivation and the ordinary profits of stock to the farmer on the capital employed by him. If there were no profits there could be no rent. Tithe is merely a tenth of the gross produce, and like rent must suit itself to the prices. The commodities consumed by the labourer are, or may be, nearly all drawn from the farm.

Let us simplify the matter by taking the case of Scotland. In the best cultivated parts of it, the labourer is altogether paid in kind; he receives every year a certain number of holls of meal, food for a cow, &c. and to supply his other wants he must, like the farmer, carry his produce to market. We have thus disposed of the labourer. There is no tithe there, but a fixed stipend, partly grain and partly money, payable by the landlord; but let us suppose a tithe, and consequently a deduction of a tenth of the produce—this on all but the very worst soils will still leave a large residue of produce for the payment of agricultural artisans (who in some parts are even paid also in produce), direct taxes, and for division between the farmer and landlord.

We wish it were possible to draw the attention of farmers to some works capable of affording them a knowledge of principles. For want of this knowledge they are blown about by every wind of doctrine, and greedily swallow the nonsense which such quacks as Mr. Webb Hall, or the writers in the Journals, preach to them. They ought to know the real nature of the disease which now oppresses agriculture.—*Chronicle*.

*Hanover, Nov. 20, 1821.*—During his MAJESTY's visit to Hanover, the Bishops of the Kingdom represented to him the afflicting and precarious situation of the constitution of the Church, and of the Ecclesiastical Establishments. We learn that his MAJESTY received the representation very graciously; and, in answer to a Memorial from the Prince Bishop (Francis Egon,) of Hildersheim, assured the Catholic Church and its Ministers of his protection in the most gracious terms, and expressed his regret at not having been able to become personally acquainted with a Bishop who is distinguished by so many eminent qualities. The Bishop is now 88 years of age.

*Berlin, Nov. 24.*—On the 22d, the colossal statue of Blucher, from the model of Professor Rauch, was cast in bronze. The States of Silesia mean to erect it in Breslau, in commemoration of the victory on the Katzbach.—*Courier*.

*London, Dec. 10, 1822.*—We had intended to offer some observations on the odious laws against the Press recently submitted to the French Chamber, but other important matters will not allow us, at present, to do more than merely allude to them.

We cannot conceive that laws of this nature are at all likely to be adopted, at a moment when opinion has set in so strongly against the Ministers. But while Juries remain what they are, in France, the laws respecting the Press are really a matter of secondary importance.

A brief reference to the Code of Criminal Instruction will set this matter in its proper light.

A Prefect, says an excellent French authority, that is to say, a Commissary of the Government revocable at pleasure, informed of the name of the parties who are to be tried, and of the crime imputed to them, forms a list of sixty persons. He may introduce into this list agents of the Government, or persons in the employment of the Administration; he may place in it also persons who do not fulfil the conditions necessary to be jurors: the law merely imposes on him the obligation of obtaining the authorisation of a Minister, that is to say, of another man belonging to the government.

This list of sixty individuals chosen by the Government is transmitted to the President of the Court of Assize, who reduces it to thirty-six. Of these thirty-six, the Public Ministry, which is also exercised by an agent of the Government revocable at will, may challenge twelve; the accused challenge twelve on their part, and the twelve who remain form what is called a *Jury*, and which ought rather to be called a Special Commission named by the Government.

The right of challenge given to the accused extends neither to the Prefect who forms arbitrarily the list of the 60, nor to the President who reduces it to 29. If in the 14 remaining individuals presented to them as Judges, they see 24 enemies, or 24 persons devoted to their accusers, it is no doubt an immense favour to permit the accused to challenge the half of them, when it is evident to their eyes, that of the remaining 12 it requires only seven votes to condemn them.

If the Code of Criminal Instruction give the agents of Government the means of obtaining condemnations of the accused, it supplies them also with the means of effecting their acquittal.—*Morning Chronicle*.

*Ireland.*—Every one who knows any thing about the state so Ireland must feel that the absence of the great landed proprietor, and the annual drain from that country of nearly its total rental, are among the greatest evils that oppress it. Upon the obvious miseries that must hence result to the wretched peasantry, by the insolence and oppressive extortions of land-agents and jobbers, it is quite needless to descant. It will be recollect, that a year or two since, when some of the counties in the north and centre of England were disturbed, the Speech from the Throne, at the close of the Session of Parliament, concluded with an earnest exhortation to the members to return with all diligence to their respective country residences, that by their presence in the midst of their tenantry, and of those who were accustomed to look up to them as their guides and protectors, they might check the progress of sedition and immorality. The fulfilment of such an exhortation was better for the general good than any effort of parliamentary power; and his Majesty would well consult his own interests, with those of the empire at large, if he were, in the present emergency of Ireland, to address a similar recommendation to the Noblemen and Gentlemen connected with that part of the United Kingdom. To no class of persons in the empire could the words addressed by King James I. to the Noblemen and Gentlemen of his time, be better applied “Gentlemen, at London you are like ships in a sea which show like nothing; but in your country places you are like ships in a river which look like great things.”—*Globe*.

The following is an account of the importation of Cotton Wool, at London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, up to the 26th of Nov.

Imported at Liverpool,	..	..	384,805 bags.
(Same period last year,	..	..	439,675
London,	..	..	40,715
Glasgow,	..	..	29,466

Among the recent naval appointments is that of Mr. “Champion” Dymock.

Two of the Duke of York’s Stallions, one by Frimont and the other by Haphazard out of the Anna-bells, were sold a few days ago, through the medium of Tattersal, to the Directors, at high prices, to be sent to India for the purpose of improving the breed of horses in that country.

The total number of Army Officers on half-pay, according to the latest returns, was 9,037, and the expence £12,557.

The EGFRID, Brown, from Calcutta to London, has been condemned at St. Helena.

To *Catch a Cannon-Ball*.—This experiment being just now the subject of a considerable bet in the sporting world, it becomes worth relating. The proper charge of powder for the cannon is divided into two unequal portions, the *lesser* of which is placed in the gun as a charge; the ball is placed on it in the usual way, and the rest of the powder (by much the greater portion) placed over the ball (the lesser quantity being not more than a twelfth part of the whole). A cannon so charged will not project the ball more than twenty yards, where it might be caught with safety. The wager is therefore a *trick* arising out of the words in which it is couched.

*Lord John Russell.*—THE COURIER tells us, that there are “millions as clever and as amiable,” as Lord John Russell. As we always wish to think well of human nature, and feel greatly interested in the advancement of our species in knowledge and virtue, it would give us most sincere pleasure to believe that the acquirements and virtues which we know that accomplished Nobleman to possess, are shared in an equal degree by such numbers of our fellow-citizens. This would at once be a satisfactory answer to all the ravings of THE COURIR and the Ultras on the subject of the demoralization of the great body of the English people; and the necessity for imposing restraints on them. We are glad to hear that those who were so lately designated as a rabble of Bakers, Butchers, Shop-keepers, &c. have now found such favour in the eyes of this Censor.

His Lordship, we are told “is a clever and, for any thing we know to the contrary, an amiable man,” but he “could not walk from Temple-bar to Charing-cross, without meeting his equal in those qualities at every step; and in abilities at least, many who are his superiors.” Really! We are not aware of this. We are disposed to think THE COURIER must have had some beatific vision of the street from Temple-bar to Charing-cross in which it has appeared peopled with a more than ordinary profusion of talents. We can only say, that advancing a little farther it has been our fortune more than once to meet between Charing-cross and Palace-yard, a score of Tory Lords in succession, who, so far from being able to write a masterly work on the Constitution of England, are hardly able to write their names, and certainly could not write two sentences on any subject without exposing their folly and ignorance. We have often met in the short space between Downing-street and a certain House, not far distant, Noble Dukes who might have learned from the work in question, that County Meetings ought not to be considered a farce, and Cabinet councillors who might at least have learned from it how to write or speak English in such a manner as not to expose themselves to general derision.

THE COURIER asks us for what the House of Russell is illustrious? We answer, it is illustrious for what is very much wanted in the present day, or a wretched Administration would never have had so many supporters—virtuous and patriotic men, real lovers of their country, and able defenders of its rights. Would that the Lord Russells were as plentiful among us as the Buckinghams and the Rochesters!—*Morning Chronicle*.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

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### Secret Committee.

*Morning Chronicle, London, December 10, 1821.*

FRENCH CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES, PARIS, DECEMBER 1, 1821.

I transmit to you a document of the utmost importance. It is an account of the Secret Committee of our Chamber of Deputies, for the discussion of the Address to the King, in answer to the Speech from the Throne. I can guarantee the fidelity of all the details with which I furnish you. We cannot give them publicity in the Journals here—we cannot even print them. However, as in this Secret Committee, questions of the utmost importance in a political and diplomatical point of view were agitated, and as it is essential that Europe should not be unacquainted with them, and as this will best be effected through the medium of THE MORNING CHRONICLE, I hope that you will insert the document without delay.

Our Ministers deliberated for four days, in order to avoid presenting the Address in which they are accused; but they were at length obliged to accept the accusation. They invoked for the first time, and contrary to all expectation, one of the articles of the regulations, and instead of the ordinary grand deputation, which had been announced, the Address was carried yesterday evening to the King, by the President and two Secretaries of the Chambers only.

The MONITEUR has merely published the Address, and the King's Answer. We are impatient to see a full account in THE MORNING CHRONICLE, which will be certainly read through all Europe.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES OF FRANCE.—SECRET COMMITTEE OF THE 25TH NOVEMBER.

The Chamber was more numerous than on any of the preceding Sittings. Nearly 95 Members sat on the left, 90 in the extreme right, and 75 in the centre. At two o'clock, the President commenced the reading of the Address, which had been adopted, he said, by the majority of the Commission. It was known already that three Ministerial Members, as well as the President of the Chamber, a necessary Member of the Commission, had voted against the project of the Address. The most profound silence prevailed during the reading. A movement of astonishment, however, manifested itself in the *Côte gauche*, on seeing that for the first time a language was held suitable to the national dignity, that no mention was made of anarchical opposition, or seditious doctrines; in short, that nothing was said against the spirit of the age and against the Revolution; those hackneyed subjects of declamation, with which all the Addresses formerly voted were filled.

The President had scarcely terminated the reading of the Address, when the Minister of Foreign Affairs demanded to be heard. His presence alone in the Secret Committee had excited some surprise. They were astonished to see a Minister there who no longer belonged to the Chamber; they were still more astonished to see him ascend the first the tribune. After a few moments of agitation, the most profound silence prevailed in the Chamber.

M. PASQUIER expressed himself nearly in these terms:—

My duty, as Minister of Foreign Affairs, is to demand the suppression of a paragraph of the Address—it is the one which has reference to the relations of France with Foreign Powers.

"We congratulate you, Sire, on the continuance of your friendly relations with Foreign Powers, in the just confidence that so precious a peace is not purchased by sacrifices incompatible with the honour of the nation and the dignity of the Crown."

I conceive that this paragraph must excite the attention of the Assembly; it undoubtedly does not correspond with the intentions of those who drew up the Address. If I form a just idea of the relations which establish themselves between the King and his people, from the words of the majority, and the discourse which the Chamber of Deputies address to him in answer, I consider that it is in this important act that the confidence which ought to reign between the Monarch and the nation is established, and that the public forms its judgment accordingly. Now, in the framing of this paragraph, there is not a single word of the King's speech, and it gives to what his Majesty says an intention which is altogether unsuitable, and which may have very serious consequences.

(*Here the Speaker re-read the phrase of the Speech from the Throne.*)

Here, Gentlemen, is all which has any relation with the peace which exists between the King and foreign powers. These words can give rise to no solicitude. The peace has never been disturbed. The passage in the Speech of the King speaks of war only as an event which may take place; it is besides in the East that it will break out, and France would take no part in it, and would have no need to make any sacrifice. His Majesty casts an eye towards the events, and tells you

that you ought to have a just confidence. No effort, no extraordinary measure is demanded from you, and your first duty, Gentlemen, is to preserve the confidence which reigns between the King and his people. However, from the very forms of the language made use of in this address it must give rise to much uncertainty, which it is not prudent to communicate to the nation.

Ah! Gentlemen, if there were in France an individual who should dare to throw out suspicions against a King of such high wisdom, and who has nothing so much at heart as the interests of his people, a number of voices would be raised from this assembly to impose silence on him. No, Gentlemen—the King cannot commit the dignity of his Crown; every insurrection in this respect is disrespectful, and the Chamber of Deputies will not surely give an example of it. I demand the suppression of this paragraph.

M. DELALOY (Member of the Commission, and framer of the project of the Address)—All the interpretations which it has pleased the Minister of Foreign Affairs to give, I will not say of our words, but the intentions which he supposes us to have had, prove to me that he is altogether a stranger to the wishes and thoughts of the Chamber, which have guided the labours of your Commission. If the answer to the Speech from the Throne ought only to be an amplification adorned with obliging expressions, to disguise the truth, and render it imperceptible to the eyes of his Majesty, I could conceive the doctrines which the Minister has expressed; but your Commission formed a very different idea of its duty. We know that France wishes to find in the Address the sincere expression of its sentiments, and certainly it was not in the School of Ministers that we ought to go to find it.

It is necessary to know the end and object of the Speech from the Throne. It seems to me that the King there exhibits France as he has seen it through the eyes of his Ministers, for he can only see through them. If constitutional relations are established between us and the Monarch, it is not in order that we should approve of whatever his Ministers have said, but that we may tell him the truth. The King demands it from you, and France sends you here solely to tell it. We must accomplish by our language this mission which the habit of Ministerial practices has hitherto rendered so difficult to us. Every thing else is weakness.

Who gave the Minister the right to mutilate in this manner the expression of the Commission? This expression is precise; the Commission made use of these words, *just confidence*; why are they to be suppressed? I dare to say that none can be either more useful or more true—and it is by silence that this Minister answers them. It is thus that taking refuge always in what is arbitrary, he must give his own arbitrary interpretation to the labours of the Chamber of Deputies; and when we speak of our just confidence, he seems to demand that we should have a blind confidence. I demand, in the name of the Commission, the preservation of the paragraph.

The GARDE DES SCEAUX.—The discussion which has arisen, is one of the gravest which up to this day has occupied the Chamber. The preceding speaker has launched forth into generalities; I will not follow him into them. He has not occupied himself with the paragraph in itself; I will not depart from it. The Chamber ought to confine itself to its functions. To the King belongs the right of peace and war, and that of regulating the relations with Foreign Powers (*pretty loud murmurs*). . . . I only repeat the words of the Charter, and I am at a loss to understand the cause of the noise which they excite.

M. DE LABOURDONNAYE—And the responsibility of Ministers?

The GARDE DES SCEAUX—I beg to be allowed to proceed. I will not leave my meaning incomplete. The Charter only calls for your intervention in the following cases: When a diplomatic act is objected to, or when the Treaties to be concluded demand money. Neither of these cases apply to you. The paragraph ought therefore to be retrenched; first, because it is introduced by nothing, and in the second place, and I say it with pain, because it is injurious (*very loud murmurs*). I say that the paragraph is not without motive; the King merely speaks of the continuance of his friendly relations; he speaks neither of peace nor of war (*a number of voices*—“*that is false*.”)

(*The President calls on the interrupters to be silent.*)

The GARDE DES SCEAUX—if I am interrupted it will be difficult for me to express my ideas. I am obliged to speak extempore on a project of an Address, the reading of which I hear for the first time (*a laugh*).

A Voice on the left.—You knew it yesterday, at least.

Another Voice.—Had you no friends in the Commission?

The GARDE DES SCEAUX answers—I say that the King does not speak here, either of peace or war, for a very plain reason, because it cannot enter into the head of any one that the peace can be interrupted by any body. It was enough, then, for the Address to express congratulation with respect to this fact announced by the King, and it is useless to speak of the conditions on which this peace can be maintained. I do

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not, certainly, believe that the Commission wished this: but I maintain that the paragraph is injurious. Who would go to the King, to tell him face to face that the Chamber has a just confidence that he has not done wrong (*violent murmurs—a number of voices from the left—“Why do you introduce the name of the King? Our concern is only with the Ministers.”*)?

**THE GARDE DES SCEAUX** continues—I ask you, Gentlemen, if any one said to one of you—“I have a just confidence that you have not committed a mean act,” would he not consider it unjust? It is, I repeat it, a cruel outrage (*the murmurs redouble on the right*).

**M. DE LABOULAYE**, from his place, addresses himself warmly to the Members of that side.

**THE GARDE DES SCEAUX**, after again attempting to prove that the phrase was injurious towards his Majesty, votes for the suppression.

**M. de LABOURDOUNAYE** (a Member of the Commission)—I shall in a few words, by way of answer, endeavour to repel the inconceivable attack of the Garde des Sceaux. He speaks of a phrase injurious towards the King. Must we remind him that, in Representative Governments, nothing is attributed to the King, but to the depositaries of his authority. What would be the use of the Charter, if we could find fault with none of their acts? In obedience, therefore, to a duty, and to discharge a Constitutional right, the Commission expressed itself as it has done. Besides, it is necessary to go very far back; we must look at what has been taking place in the Cabinets these seven years—and, above all, see what part France has been acting in the midst of Europe astonished at our silence. Shall I speak of the shameful Treaty of the 20th of November, of which the very recollection is an oppressive burden on French hearts? But since the evacuation of our territory, since even the general Alliance had for its object to recall the principles of equilibrium of Europe, I demand what has become of the intervention of France? When Princes of the House of Bourbon saw their people rise up against them—when the object was to restrain the revolters, what was the part played by France? When neighbouring countries have been invaded, and so many of their cities now groan under foreign occupation, did France raise her voice in favour of the Priuses and People, not less connected with her by policy than by the ties of blood? Gentlemen, when a proponderating Power threatens the existence of all the others, when the most astonishing, the most gigantic, designs, are attributed to her—when the question is to know whether the Continent shall continue in thralldom—whether our most ancient ally shall disappear from Europe—whether in 40 years France shall even be a Power—at such a time we remain indifferent to what is passing, and to all the preparations making around us! Consider, Gentlemen, the destinies of the East are now on the point of being decided, and France looks coolly on the crisis which is coming on—a crisis which is so important for her repose and for her independence! If the gigantic power which weighs on the Continent opens to herself another new port in a new sea, what will become of the rest of Europe? What will become of France?

I cannot see how it is outraging the King, to demand from his Ministers why his name does not figure in acts and in stipulations which are of so interesting a nature with reference to the welfare of his people and the independence of his Crown. Frederick II. King of Prussia, said, that if he was King of France there should not be a canon fired in Europe without his permission. What would he have said at this time to see France so powerful and so fine, put, to use the expression, out of European politics, and the passive spectator of the intrigues which tend to exalt the influence of one Power over all the others? I conceive that I have fulfilled the duty of a good and loyal Deputy; I am certain that I have expressed myself like a good Frenchman, and I demand that the paragraph be preserved.

**M. COURVOISIER** (Procureur-General at Lyons).—I wish on the occasion of this discussion, in which it seems to me that all the rules of Parliamentary discussion are departed from, in order to put forward some special principles—I wish, I say, to clear up some errors which appear to be pretty general, as to the obligation of carrying truth to the foot of the Throne. That is not the matter at present in debate; the question is now solely of an Address of compliment and respect. Your rules of proceeding are precise; they permit you only two sorts of Addresses; the first, only an Address of felicitation; the second, to demand the dismissal of a Minister or to request important changes in Legislation. The one may be decided *instanter* in a Secret Committee; the other requires many sittings, many readings. The proposal now is to induce you to do by the channel of the first sort of Address what you can only do by the second.

Is the Ministry guilty of weakness and baseness which they have compromised? If so, it should be attacked openly and warned of the attack. I repeat it; you have no right to criticise the Government in an Address in which you should only offer your felicitations. Since I have sat in this Chamber, such an Address has always been distinguished by respect for the King and confidence in his Government.

Several voices on the left—“Yes, and calumnies against the Opposition.”

**M. COURVOISIER**—I repeat it: these Addresses should be Addresses of compliment (*hommage*), and not of accusation. In England they long proceeded as you now wish to do; but since that country has renounced revolutionary theories, the Address to the King has never been other than an Address of gratitude, and there has never been found in it the least criticism.

(*The interruptions became more violent. A voice on the left—“You do not read the papers, or you would know that the Opposition constantly present an Amendment.”*)

**M. COURVOISIER** continues in the midst of interruptions.—The wording of the Address is injurious to the King; it is in vain to say that it refers to the Ministers. If it is necessary to insult Royal Majesty to its face, in order to adhere to the principles of a Representative Government, I tell you, that at that price I never will be a Constitutional (*4 voice on the left, “well, then, you will remain Procureur-General.”*)

**M. DE CORCZELUS** attempted to read a speech, on the general tenour of the Address, but the President observed to him, that the question only concerned the paragraph respecting Foreign relations. He promised to confine himself to that point. He began then to speak of Russia and the cause of the Greeks, but it was observed to him from the left side, that this was not the question, and he descended from the Tribune.

**GENERAL FOY**—It is our right, and also our duty as Deputies, just arrived as we have from our departments, to carry on every occasion to the Throne the expression of the public wishes and wants, and even to combat the allegations of the ordinary Counsellors of the Crown, so often as they appear to us to be opposed to the truth and to the interests of the country? Our right is written in the charter; our duty is dictated to us by conscience. Invested with the confidence of our fellow citizens, we will not abdicate the rights of which the exercise is only granted us for a time; as faithful Deputies, we will not shrink from the performance of our duty.

The principle being established, if it had happened that his Majesty had not addressed us on the relations of France with foreign Powers; yet, nevertheless, if these relations appeared to us to be conducted with weakness, without dignity, and in a policy contrary to the interests of the nation, we should, in my opinion, be under the strictest obligation to warn the King of the faults committed by his Ministers; for they alone, Gentlemen, can commit faults—for they alone can be moved by low passions, and find themselves entangled in intrigues unworthy of the government of a great people. The King has and can have no wish but what is good, useful, and suitable to the dignity of his Crown.

It is on this account, Gentlemen, that the Speech from the Throne drew our particular attention to the conduct of our foreign affairs. Four paragraphs are devoted to this important object. Would it be proper that these paragraphs should remain without answer? Is this not the natural occasion to make the truth heard? Where can it be set forth with more advantage than in an Address which breathes throughout with respect and love?

Assuredly France wishes for peace; but such peace as strength commands, not such as weakness implores. France may do every thing in Europe by the sway she holds over recollections, and still more by her brave population and by her real resources of riches and power. France can alarm no one, because the moderation of the King is a guarantee against the mischievous employment of our national strength; but should we let ourselves be so forgotten—should we let ourselves be effaced before those who know what we are worth and what we can do?

I ask you, Messieurs—I appeal to all shades of opinion as to our diplomacy with relation to the affairs of Naples—was it worthy of the King or of France? Had not the chief of the Bourbons a direct right to interfere, as a principal, and immediately, in the decisions adopted by the Powers with regard to a Prince of that House? Could France remain indifferent to the Supremacy exercised by the Sovereigns of the North in what was passing beyond the Alps? Still more recently we have read in the newspapers a Treaty, by virtue of which foreign troops are to occupy the states of the King of Sardinia—of a Prince who is our nearest neighbour—of a Prince whose provinces, I may say, are interwoven with our departments, I see in this Treaty the King of Prussia and the signature of his Plenipotentiary; and the King of France—the King of 30,000,000 of men, goes for nothing in what is passing at our doors; his name is not even mentioned in a Treaty of which it would have been glorious for us to prevent the melancholy consequences.

It is requisite, Messieurs, in order that the Royal authority may receive within, all the respect that is due to it, that without, its Crown should be radiant; peace should never be purchased by sacrifices inconsistent with the national honor.

The Commission proposes to us, to inform the King that we have a just confidence that his Government are penetrated with this great

truth; this idea is justly founded, and there is a suitable respect in the manner in which it is expressed. I vote for the adoption of the paragraph.

M. LAINE, a Minister without a *porte feuille*, commenced by again reading the phrase, which he repeated three times. How, said he, could such a phrase escape from the inattention of a French pen? Let us judge of it by the impression it made. For myself I declare that at the moment it dropped from the mouth of the President, my heart, all French as it is, was overwhelmed. It is said that the intentions of the framers of the Address were not hostile; but is not the manner in which the expression is worded one of those adroit figures by the aid of which a negative is made to appear like an affirmative; one of those figures which is used in all artifices of style, for the purpose of disengaging opinions under the forms of language? But one of the Members of the Commission has entered into an explanation, and he has been more frank than his Colleagues; he has told you for what reason the phrase was inserted, and in what sense it was intended. Now, Messieurs, what is there in what he has said? The national honour has not been compromised by the King's Government, and yet they would use the word purchased. Since there have existed in this Country deliberative assemblies, even those which weakened the sceptre for the purpose of afterwards breaking it in pieces, there has never been pronounced a phrase so injurious to the King (*a number of voices "it applies to the Ministers"*). M. LAINE resumed in a solemn tone—Well, Messieurs, since it is henceforth to be forbidden to pronounce in this place the august and sacred name of the King, I trust that I shall at least be permitted to invoke the name of God, and to Him I appeal from this phrase. (*Loud bursts of laughter, several voices—Go preach to the Missionaries.*)

M. DELALOT—I have been much surprised, Messieurs, at what has just passed; the truth has escaped from those who are accused. Your Commission sought for the most polished, the most gentle terms, in order to prove that they did not wish to make false suppositions. They spoke of a just confidence, and lo! the Ministers step forward to prove that they are not entitled to it. What you did not suppose, they avow. What your Commission wished was to express a just and national opinion; and what Frenchman is there whose heart does not leap when the dignity of his country is not spoken of—when a hope is expressed that a peace has not been purchased. (*here the speaker raised his voice in pronouncing the word, in imitation of the tone of M. Laine.*) Purchased by sacrifices which are inconsistent with the dignity of the Throne. This phrase, I repeat it, will be approved by all those consciences which are not under the controul of the Ministers.

M. COURVOISIER—I am not under the controul of any one.

M. PARDESSUS groaned, and raised his eyes to Heaven. They talk of purchase—the real purchasers are those who have concealed themselves behind the sacred person of the King. You say that you ought to be impeached, if you have failed in your duties towards the Sovereign and the Country. Do you believe that if we had had the conviction of such a fact, we should have merely expressed our complaints in an insignificant phrase? You may, in that case, be certain that the thunders of impeachment would have fallen upon your heads. As to any thing further, do not believe that the examination of your conduct is not the object of our just solicitude; the day is, perhaps, not far distant when you will have to render an account of it. The Commission, I repeat, sought for the most respectful terms that language admitted of, in order that there might not be the least doubt as to their intentions. What has given to you the right of calumniating them? but in calumniating them you accuse yourselves, and then invoke the name of God to repel the truth. The Speaker concluded by supporting the paragraph.

The KEEPER of the SEALS again ascended the tribune, and thanked M. de la Bourdonnaye for his frankness. When what was said came from the heart, they might go out of the chamber with reciprocal esteem if they were not convinced. “I have said that the phrase was injurious, I now maintain that it is equivocal. The spirit of party has employed it in a double sense! those, who like M. de Corcelles, see in it a criticism on the King's Government, think it not sufficiently favourable to nations in their revolts; those with M. de la Bourdonnaye, think it does not look sufficiently to measures of severity to be adopted against them.” (M. de la Bourdonnaye—“I have not said that.”) How, besides, would you judge of European Politics? the documents fail you. General Foy has spoken to you of the efforts which ought to have been made in France to support the Neapolitans. (General Foy—“I have not said a word of that.”) I had reason to believe from your previous opinions. (A voice on the left—“Tell us your own former opinions.”) The Keeper of the Seals—“I have never changed.” (Another Voice—“You have changed your black robe for a harlequin's jacket.”) The Keper of the Seals—“The Honourable General has told us of the occupation of Piedmont, which was foreign to France; but how much would he have blamed us if we had taken part in the affair?” (General

Foy—“You might certainly have interfered to prevent it.”)—The Keeper of the Seals—“England did not figure in that Convention: she, at least, is a great Power.” (A Voice on the left—“England is not a Power bordering on Piedmont.”)

The Assembly appeared impatient; shouts from all quarters, “To the vote.” The president put the question on the suppression of the paragraph. All the Ministers, the whole of the centre, and a part of those to the right of the centre rose. On the contrary, the whole of the right, a small portion of the right of the centre, the whole of the left, and all the left of the centre, except four Deputies, rose.

The suppression of the paragraph was negatived by a great majority, and the Address, as proposed by the Commission, was adopted by a majority of 176 to 98.

M. de VILLELE, on whom all eyes were fixed, did not rise in the centre; a circumstance which gave little idea of his public character, and which excited many strange thoughts. For the first time the left was not outraged in the discussion, as it might have given the majority either to the Commission or to the Ministry; both parties scrupulously avoided in the debate any expression that might offend them. The Keeper of the Seals, in despair of the cause, endeavoured to catch both the right and the left, but the tactic of last year failed in the present. On the whole, the Ministry lost the majority. There remained with them nothing but a centre, without consideration, without influence, and having in turn decided and outraged all parties, they were at length abandoned by all.

### Ireland.

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1821.

The following are transcripts from the last provincial journals:—

BURNING OF A CHURCH.—On Friday night some villains maliciously set fire to the parish church of Knockane, near Killarney, in the united diocese of Ardfert, and totally consumed it, with a number of Bibles and prayer-books contained therein. The churchwardens of the parish were also threatened, a few days before, with either loss of life or property, if they did not desist from collecting the church cess.—*Limerick Chronicle*.

Lord Charles Manners, 3d Dragoons, Newcastle; Lieut.-Colonel Dick, 42d Highlanders, Rathkeale; and Lieut.-Col. Balfour, 40th Regiment, Newcastle, are appointed Magistrates of the county of Limerick.—*Limerick Chronicle*.

About three o'clock yesterday morning, a barn and haggard, the property, we learn, of Mr. Cuffee, were burnt near the north-east foot of Sliebhaman mountain, beyond Nine-mile-house, close by Kilkenny, and just within the bounds of the county of Kilkenny.—*Clonmel Herald*.

A notice has been addressed to the brother of the unfortunate Shea, who perished with his family and the inmates of his humble dwelling by the hands of midnight incendiaries, requiring him to abandon the possession of some lands held under circumstances somewhat similar to those which excited the horrid vengeance of his brother's murderers. Whether he is in a situation to resist this arbitrary and cruel mandate, which annexes the penalty of death to non-compliance, we are not sufficiently informed.—*Kilkenny paper*.

In consequence of a requisition from the Magistrates, there was a meeting, last Friday, of the inhabitants of the town of Tipperary, when nearly eighty most respectable individuals tendered their services, and were enrolled as special constables, in order to maintain a nightly watch and to prevent the contagion of the bordering disturbed counties from being introduced into their vicinity.—*Clonmel Advertiser*.

### ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF LIEUTENANT WATERS.

We stated the rumoured murder of Lieutenant or Captain Waters in a late communication. The subjoined, from the last Cork papers, are on the subject:—

“Captain Waters, a most inoffensive gentleman, who has been for some time past on the half-pay establishment, was on the night before last fired at and wounded (mortally, it is feared). He was on his way home to his residence, near Newmarket, at the time he was attacked. So little hope was entertained of his recovery, that Mr. Daitera, one of Coroners, is now (three o'clock) on his way to hold an inquest. We have seen a letter from a Magistrate in the neighbourhood, who describes himself and all around him as in the utmost alarm.”—*Cork Advertiser*.

The SOUTHERN REPORTER of Tuesday last advertises to the same event in the following words:—

“A correspondent at Newmarket, in a letter dated yesterday, and received this morning, states, that several houses were broken into the night before, and that Lieutenant Waters, a gentleman on half pay, residing near the town, was severely wounded. Our correspondent adds,

that the wetness of the night very fortunately rendered the firearms of the banditti useless, or several other gentlemen, whose lives were attempted, would have fallen victims.

**"NOTICE TO OUT-PENSIONERS."**

"It is his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant's command, that all out-pensioners belonging to the establishments of Chelsea, Kilmainham, or from the Royal Artillery, residing in the counties of Clare, Cork, Kerry, or Limerick, do personally report themselves to the military Officer in command at the station nearest to their present habitation, on Monday, the 3d day of December next, between the hours of ten and four, and notify to such military Officer, their names, present residence, and whether they belong to Chelsea, Kilmainham, or to the Royal Artillery. And they are hereby further enjoined to report themselves, in like manner, on each succeeding Monday until further orders.

"The pensioners to whom this order is addressed are, likewise, strictly to conform to such instructions as may be conveyed to them respectively by the General Officer commanding the district in which they reside, or by the military officers to whom they report themselves, in obedience to these the Lord Lieutenant's commands, in default whereof they will be subjected to the loss of their pensions.

"In case of inability to attend, either from sickness or other infirmity, the pensioner must send a certificate of such inability, signed by a magistrate, clergyman, or medical practitioner.

"By his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant's command,  
Dublin-castle, Nov. 23, 1821. C. GRANT."

(From the Dublin Papers.)

A special Commission, consisting of Judges Daly, Jebb, Burton (of the King's Bench) Moore, and Johnson (of the Common pleas), and Mr. Baron McClelland, has been appointed to try offenders in the disturbed counties. These judges will open their commission and commence their labours in the city of Limerick on the 15th of December: their authority will extend to the county and city of Limerick, the county and city of Cork, the counties of Tipperary, Kerry, and Clare, and the Queen's county. Of the propriety and wisdom of this measure there cannot be a doubt. Much good will result from it, we are convinced. The people of this country (in the mass) are fond of the forms justice, and respect them: this commission will be exceedingly imposing, from the number and character of its members.

"Dublin-castle, Nov. 23. 1821.

We regret to learn that the house of Michael Aylmer, Esq., in the county of Kildare was attacked for arms; and other turbulent indications have been manifested in the same county.

We find by the provincial newspapers received this day, that armed assassinations are either formed, or on the point of being formed, in the county of Clare, in the county of Tipperary, and in the county of Limerick. There was a numerous meeting of magistrates and other gentlemen at Doonan on last Monday, at which Sir Hugh Dillon Massey, Bart, presided; and it was unanimously resolved, that the persons present should form themselves into an armed association for aiding the military power and police in preserving the tranquility of their neighbourhood.

(From the Dublin Patriot of Thursday last.)

His Majesty's Privy Council will again assemble at Dublin Castle at 2 o'clock to-morrow. Summons were yesterday issued for the attendance of the several members of the Council now in Ireland.

Yesterday a number of gentlemen had audience of his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant at the Castle. The audience did not cease until a late hour in the afternoon. His Excellency will continue regularly to receive such persons, as may desire to communicate with him, from one till three or four o'clock each day. The most decided and vigorous measures on the part of Government are in progress.

Orders went down last night, to put on permanent duty 600 men of the brigade of Yeomanry in the county of Armagh, of which Col. Blacker is the senior officer. The proportions from the different corps as follow:—Seago, 200; Lurgan, 150; Tanderagee, 150; Portadown, 100. Total 600; besides a proper allowance of officers and sergeants.

Yesterday, the Commandants of the different Yeomanry Corps of this city met his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. His Excellency, after briefly touching on the disturbed state of different parts of the country, and the necessity of precautionary measures to prevent its further progress, requested they would state the number, &c., that they could muster of their respective corps, in case of necessity; and for future arrangements, his Excellency referred them to the Chief Secretary, Mr. Grant, who was present. His Excellency was also pleased to observe to the Commandants, that it was not necessary for them to come in a body for the future, as he would himself receive their reports individually, as suited their convenience.

**Spanish Subscription.**

SIR,

To the Editor of the Times.

Your paper of yesterday contains some remarks upon my letter of the 27th ult. Having had the frankness to affix my name to the above document, I expected that whatever answer was made to it would have appeared with the signature of the person who undertook its refutation, consequently I should be warranted in not taking any notice of them; but as such conduct might be attributed to the weakness of my cause, I must unwillingly intrude again into public notice.

It is indispensable to give the origin of the subscription for the relief of the sufferers by the plague in Spain. On the 20th September his Catholic Majesty invited the nation to raise subscriptions for the above object in all parts of the kingdom. On the 1st of November, observing in the Spanish papers sundry donations, I proposed to several friends present to enter into a subscription, and the suggestion was received with alacrity; and immediately every one subscribed what he thought proper, and I undertook to communicate this project to our other countrymen in London; and likewise to collect the names, and their respective quotas. The number of subscribers increased, and one of the gentlemen, actuated by the best wishes for the success of the subscription, undertook to make it known to the Spanish legation. As all showed a desire to promote the object in view, and it was found that several gentlemen, not belonging to the Spanish nation, had subscribed their names or were willing to do so, then for the first time it was thought advisable to insert it in the public journals, and give an opportunity to the benevolent of all nations to practice the dictates of their hearts, and what was originally intended to be confined to the Spaniards became general.

About this period the gentleman who took the charge of getting the subscription of the legation informed me that he had been unsuccessful in his application.

On the 21st November, the first insertion of the subscription appeared in the public journals, and on the 14th a committee of six members and a treasurer were chosen.

On the 21st, another of the subscribers, whose purse is always ready to support whatever is patriotic or charitable, wrote a letter to the proper member of the legation, imploring his support to the charitable object in view, to which no answer was made till Saturday afternoon, the 24th ult., after the unfortunate paragraph, the cause of all this discord, made its appearance in the public journals of the day. I appeal to any one who is not a Stoic whether this had not a tendency to impress my mind with the idea that obstacles were thrown in the way of the subscription from a quarter least to be expected, and perhaps carried me to express my feelings warmly in the letter, which, without having time to consult my colleagues, I wrote on the 21st. The absence of a few or many names from a list of subscriptions has nothing extraordinary in it; but if the absentees should be those persons whose duty it is to promote every undertaking whose aim is the benefit of all or part of their countrymen, then it becomes striking. It is not usual in this country, when a subscription is on foot, to make donations out of this channel; and the experience of every day will prove that the Princes, and even the Monarchs of England, do not disdain to become subscribers when the object is laudable. There has been no mystery whatever on my side, and if there had been as little on the other, and they had frankly declared at the first application that nothing would be subscribed because they had already sent their donations, then there would have been no cause of dispute, nor any need of applying to Catalonia to ascertain the fact; but these mysteries have continued even after the avowal of it in the public prints: for no longer than Monday, the 26th ult., one of the gentlemen of the legation sent word to one of the committee to know what the other members of the legation had subscribed, that his name might be put down for an equal sum. The conduct of the legation in this affair compared with mine will be the best criterion to decide who has shown most regard for the nation to which I glory to belong, and to its government; since this can have no other object in view but the benefit of that; and if the votes of the foreign and national subscribers were taken, I doubt not the majority would acquit me of having shown any disrespect to them. As for my worthy colleagues, let them say if it is not true that a meeting was held last Wednesday, of the members of the committee, to take into consideration the steps to be adopted to make known the conduct of the legation in the proper quarter; and whether I did not give it as my opinion that it would be as well not to take any notice of it. This will give an insight of what they thought of my conduct.

I have discharged my promise by publishing the rise and progress of this controversy, and must leave it to the impartial public to judge.

I remain, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,  
London, Dec. 1, 1821. ANSELMO DE ARROYAVE.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

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### York Whig Club.

*Morning Chronicle, London, December 7, 1821.*

The Annual Dinner of this Association took place at the Assembly Rooms, York, on Monday last, (Dec. 3,) when about 400 of the Members and visitors sat down to a sumptuous entertainment provided from Etridge's Hotel—Marmaduke Wyvill, Esq. M. P. in the Chair—Alderman Dunsley, Vice-President.

Among the company were—Lord Viscount Normanby; Hon. T. Dundas, M. P.; J. G. Lambton, M. P.; D. Sykes, M. P.; T. S. Dancombe, Esq.; H. Witham, Esq.; Colonel Cradock; Geo. Palmer, Esq.; Colonel M'Lean; M. Stanvilton, Esq. (Myton), &c. After the cloth had been removed *Non Nobis Domine* was sung in excellent style.

The CHAIRMAN then gave—

"The King, and may he speedily dismiss his present evil advisers"—which was drank with three times three.

The next toast was—"The King and the Constitution," which was followed by "The Memory of our late injured and beloved Queen." The latter was drank in silence and standing.

The CHAIRMAN then rose and said, that he felt the highest satisfaction at seeing, on that occasion, so numerous and respectable a company, for he attached the utmost importance to associations of that description. The formation of the York Whig Club had been the means of arousing public spirit; it had defeated the Tory faction; and by the exertions of its Members had secured the independence of their city. He did not look at it as important in a merely local view, but he considered it to be of great general advantage. When they saw associations formed for purposes hostile to public freedom, and particularly to curtail the Liberty of the Press, it behaved the people to take such means as would effectually secure their liberties; and he thought they could adopt no better mode to frustrate the designs of their enemies than by establishing associations similar to the York Whig Club. With these impressions he proposed the health of.

"Sir George Cayley and the Whig Club of York," which was drank with cheers.

Mr. HARGROVE, (Editor of the *YORK HERALD*) solicited attention to a letter from Sir George Cayley, (who was now on the Continent) which had been received by him in answer to an intimation to attend the Meeting. Besides assigning the reason of his absence, Sir George made some general observations worthy of attention; and he (Mr. H.) would therefore, request the Secretary to read it, without intruding further upon the attention of the Meeting.

"GENTLEMEN, No. 315, Rue St. Honore, Paris, Oct. 19, 1821.

I have just received, through Mr. Hargrove, your communication addressed to me at London, respecting the intention of the York Whig Club to hold a public dinner next month. I regret most truly that I cannot attend in the Chair you have done me the honour to name me for, without undertaking a journey by sea and land of a thousand miles, and that almost immediately after my return wrong I regret exceedingly, that I shall be deprived of hearing the political sentiments of the Club and its visitors on this occasion. There is something in the present silence of the country that is fearful and oppressive; when we take a view of our political elements, and contemplate the almost unlimited spread of knowledge and deep feeling that exists upon this subject, the contrast seems to proclaim that our silence is *sullen*. We have witnessed the dismissal of Civil and Military Officers, of the highest character, without any assigned reasons whatever; we have witnessed the people, whilst unarmed, more than once attacked by military force, and even their blood spilt with impunity, whilst the very laws of the land, those sacred bulwarks of liberty, bear the appearance of having been strained for the punishment of slight political offences, upon doubtful constructions on the one hand, and restrained from their ordinary course on the most palpable and atrocious cases on the other. If these things be true, is it not an attempt of the present Administration to enslave the country by *individual and public intimidation*?—What other construction can be put upon them? The people are prevented, as much as possible, from exercising their right to meet for the purpose of petitioning against grievances, by new enactments unknown to the spirit of the constitution—whilst a sweeping combination, offensive and defensive, has been entered into by the great Continental Potentates. We nominally are not a party in this alliance; and though the domineering spirit of their military Government seems to have been transplanted hither, I trust it will not find a congenial soil, and that the plant will wither before the sunshine of the British Press, and the wide-spreading cultivation of mind that has ensued from it.—Your political opponents will not be inclined to deny this statement, but they will justify it upon the alleged ground of the *rancor* of the friends to reform. There is reason to hope that all the opposite violence of political opinion in the different classes of society

are likely to subside—the manufacturing districts, where great privation formerly stimulated to feverish feelings on this subject, are gradually getting more at their ease by employment—whilst the high Tory and agricultural districts are meeting these half-way by a corresponding depression; hence I trust that a *Reform* favorable to the Constitutional liberty of the land may be the issue, and I am confident that the York Whig Club will do all in its power to set a proper example of that inflexible firmness, combined with perfect moderation of political sentiment, which is so essential towards promoting this object. The Committee are aware of the earnestness with which I have ever pressed upon the attention of the Club the good that would result from the Gentlemen of the County who are friendly to the cause of Reform becoming honorary Members of the Whig Club; it would thus become a central rallying point for all those of every class of society who wish to support Constitutional Liberty—whereas, scattered as they now are, those individual sentiments are perfectly unavailing on many political occasions deserving public notice. I wish the Committee to urge this point once more. The establishment of the York Whig Club has already secured two Whig Members to the City, and the combination of the County would secure an equally favourable result.

I remain, Gentlemen, your obliged servant,

GEORGE CAYLEY."

Mr. LAMBTON rose amidst the most enthusiastic and long continued cheers we ever heard. When silence was obtained, he begged to be allowed to offer them his thanks for the cordial manner in which they had received the toast proposed by his Hon. Friend. As a Member of that Club, and a Freeman of the City of York, he felt the utmost satisfaction at witnessing on that occasion so numerous, independent, and enlightened an assemblage, and he could assure them, that he participated in the sentiments expressed by his Honourable Friend, respecting the formation and utility of that Association. It was in such a union as he then beheld, that he looked for that spirit which alone could awe the minions of despotism, and abash the slaves of power (*applause*). Whatever difficulties they had experienced—whatever obstacles they had met with, they had completely overcome them. They had succeeded in discomfiting the Tory faction, as his Honourable Friend had justly observed, in their city, and established its independence; and he would tell them, what his Honourable Friend could not tell them, that they had elected for their Representatives two as honourable and independent men as any in the kingdom, whose every vote, so far as he could judge (and he had been almost a constant attendant on the House) had been regulated by a sincere attachment to the liberties of the people, and a veneration for the purity of the Constitution (*applause*). Those liberties and that purity could only be restored and maintained by a union of the middle and the upper classes; and it was on that principle he considered that the York Whig Club had set a noble example (*cheers*), and in the present times was calculated to produce great public benefit; for he might safely say, that each year was marked by some fresh attack on the Constitution—some new instance of state-corruption—some additional proof of misgovernment (*loud applause*). They had seen but recently a Bill of the most atrocious nature brought into Parliament—a Bill of Pains and Penalties—a Bill at variance with every principle of justice—a Bill, of which he trusted he should never witness a parallel. The voice of the people had on that occasion been exerted with success; it had prevented the Bill passing, and had at last extorted that reluctant justice in favour of the Queen, which would otherwise have been denied her (*great applause*). She gained a momentary triumph, but the struggle cost her life; the frail constitution of woman could not sustain the momentary assaults made upon her character and peace; and though she gained her cause, the malice of her enemies sent her to the grave. (At this part of the Honourable Gentleman's speech, the most affecting silence prevailed, as every person seemed under the influence of the deepest feelings.) At such a moment it might have been expected that her enemies would have desisted from their unmanly course: that in the grave her errors, her misfortunes, and the enormity of her persecutors, would have found a period. But even then the Ministers could not abstain from venting their mite of empty spite over her remains, by endeavoring to deprive the people of the last opportunity of evincing their respect, attachment, and regret towards her. The Meeting knew that on the occasion of her funeral the peace of the Metropolis had been endangered, and that two Englishmen lost their lives—he might almost say were murdered. But that atrocious act would pass, as others equally atrocious had passed, with impunity; it would be screened by the same veil that protected the authors of the outrage at Manchester (*applause*). The Ministers knew that they were guaranteed by the majorities they could command. But there was a trial which they could not escape—a Jury that could not be packed—a Court that could not be influenced, but which would undauntedly pronounce the unerring dictates of justice—he meant the bar of public opinion (*immense cheering*.) At that bar their majorities would not avail them—from that bar they had retired condemned, and public execration would pursue them even into the recesses of the Cabinet. In the same spirit in which the

persecuted the Queen they had dismissed Sir Robert Wilson, advising his Majesty to that act, upon the ground of anonymous depositions and secret slanders (*applause*). His Gallant Friend had demanded the names of the authors of the information secretly given against him, but they had been refused. He, Sir Robert Wilson, wished to know who the informers were, in order that he might prosecute and bring them to justice. But there was no foundation for the insinuation of crime. Sir Robert was not dismissed for being guilty or suspected of crime—unless it was a crime to attend the funeral of the Queen; for it was this act of his that caused his dismissal. That the Ministers, in attempting to defend the dismissal of Sir Robert Wilson without hearing, would endeavour to shelter themselves under the plea of prerogative, he (Mr. Lambton) had no doubt. But he would tell them, that the prerogatives of the Crown were given for the benefit, and not for the oppression of the people (*loud cheers*). The advisers of the act would have to meet a fearful responsibility, and they ought to be known and accountable to Parliament. They may now indeed say, as their tools have said, that Sir Robert Wilson, being no longer an officer, is not amenable to trial by Court Martial, as no precedent exists of an officer of the army being tried after his dismissal. But, unfortunately for this argument, a precedent can be found—such a trial had been granted. He alluded to the case of Lord George Sackville, who, for alleged misconduct at the battle of Minden, was cashiered without trial. He (Lord George Sackville) protested his innocence, and demanded a trial. The opinion of the Judges was taken, and six months after his services had been dispensed with he received the benefit of trial by Court Martial, as he had demanded, and underwent its sentence. This case went directly to prove, that according to precedent as well as to justice, Sir Robert Wilson was still in a situation to demand trial by Court Martial (*applause*). But the time was not come for the full discussion of this subject. In the meanwhile the tools of power—those worthies who slander alike the living and the dead—deal in reviling and falsehood, and seek, by the basest means, to excite prejudice against his Gallant Friend. When Parliament met the case would be fully discussed, and though Sir Robert Wilson might himself at present refrain from noticing the calumnies published against him, because he despised them—and having judged it most advisable, at present, to defer stating his case, because it might be premature, and afford his enemies a handle—it did not prevent him (Mr. L.) from saying that no ground whatever existed for charging his Gallant Friend with any other offence than that of yielding to the dictates of humanity, and a wish to spare the wanton effusion of blood (*loud and reiterated cheering*). They had heard Sir G. Cayley's letter read, in which he stated the alarm he felt at the sullen silence which prevailed, respecting the state of the public affairs, at a time too when education and information on political subjects were so widely diffused. It must be admitted that there was reason to deem that silence indicative of an approaching storm. If we look at a country nearly allied to us—Ireland, we should see atrocities perpetrated of the most horrid nature, the fruit of centuries of misrule—enormities equal to any committed in the most barbarous nations. If a line of conciliation, instead of one of oppression, were pursued—if the principle of religious toleration and equality were adopted—if the remission of a system, most onerous to that unhappy country, were accomplished—the Tithe system, and if there could be established a powerful resident Gentry, the evils of Ireland might, and in all human probability would be diminished, and the prosperity of the country advanced. But before this can be expected, we must have wiser Ministers; the interests of all must be bound up together (*applause*). It was remarkable, if we looked through the world, to see in almost every part of it, the progress of liberal opinions, particularly in South America under the auspices of our gallant countryman, Lord Cochrane; and he hoped, that although that glorious cause had met with an adverse issue in Italy, to see it again burst forth there with renewed vigour, increased strength, and better prospects of success (*loud cheers*).—We had seen it triumph in Spain and Portugal, in which countries it was fast dispelling the clouds of superstition and ignorance; and it was now progressively advancing in a country above all others dear to the classical mind—Greece, famed for its warriors, its poets, its philosophers, and its statesmen; there we beheld a remnant of that glorious race endeavouring to emancipate themselves from the bondage of their Turkish oppressors; and he trusted, that among Englishmen, they would not want that encouragement and assistance which the people of this country could afford (*applause*). While other countries were thus rousing from their languor, it was certainly singular, that in England there should appear to be so much apathy; for although we possess more freedom, perhaps, than most other countries, and stand foremost in the rank of nations, it was yet impossible that we could possess any real or true liberty without a Reform of Parliament (*enthusiastic cheers*). The only effectual means of securing the benefits of good Government, was to provide an honest and independent Parliament. Without such a Reform, the people could never enjoy the advantages contemplated by our ancestors at the Revolution of 1688: a Reform embracing a wide extension of the elective suffrage. With regard to himself, he had given a pledge of his wishes to obtain such a Reform; and he trusted they knew him too well to suspect that he would desert that

pledge. He certainly had submitted a plan to that effect, but he was not bigotted to it, and he should be most ready and willing to aid any other which he deemed preferable. Having introduced a motion in favour of Reform, he thought himself bound to bring forward a plan for the purpose of obviating the objection, that the Reformers had no distinct or practicable plan. From the way in which the House uniformly treated that question, he considered it futile to expect that it would ever reform itself; and, if it were to be reformed, it could only be by the power and operation of public opinion acting, he might almost say, on the fears of that assembly. That such might be the result was his fervent prayer; and he concluded by observing, that if his services could ever be of any advantage to the City or County of York, it would afford him the utmost pleasure to devote them on such occasions.—(*The applause at the close of this speech was literally deafening.*)

"The health of Lord Normanby and the other visitors of the Club was then drunk with enthusiasm."

Lord NORMANBY rose, amidst loud and enthusiastic cheering. When the applause had subsided, his Lordship observed, that if he were to take the honour that had been conferred upon him as a mere compliment to himself, he should best express his gratitude by thanking them as concisely as he did sincerely; but he felt that an expectation was coupled with the introduction of his name that he would support the cause which they were then met to promote; and he pledged himself to further, as far as lay in his power, the objects, and maintain the principles of that Association (*loud cheering*). Were his feelings lukewarm, there might be reason to induce him to adopt a different line of conduct. But he felt it to be a paramount duty to support those measures which could alone check the progress of that corruption which was preying upon the very vitals of the State, and threatened the total extinction of the liberties of the country (*applause*). With these feelings he trusted that the principles of that Club would daily become more general. There were certain difficulties opposed to their progress, but by a manly and steady perseverance those difficulties might and would be overcome; as by such perseverance in a firm line of conduct that Club had conquered those obstacles with which it had had to encounter (*applause*). It was vain to conceal that they were contending against fearful odds. The spirit of Toryism had so many ramifications, so many holds on the follies, vices, and passions of mankind, so many temptations to the cupidity of the selfish—it held forth so many prospects of advantage to the corrupt, its power had been so consolidated by the length of time it had predominated, and every fresh instance of corruption so added to its strength, and every fresh instance of profligacy so increased its means, that it must be owned it had become extremely formidable; yet he did not despair of crushing it by a firm and manly perseverance. That monster of corruption, the National Debt, had enormously increased during the present Administration, and the collection of the Revenue now exceeded the amount of the interest of the debt when the present Ministry came into office. It was vain, therefore, to attempt to conceal the magnitude of the power which they had to oppose—the various winding and intricate operations of the system through all its parts, seen as its influence was in the dead vote of the daily petitioner at the Treasury, the unprincipled servility of hungry expectancy, and the arbitrary measures of the actual possessors of official power and emolument. Yet, not content with all these sources of power, the supporters of Administration had endeavoured to prop their cause by other and still more disreputable means. They had established a system of misrepresentation and calumny. Disloyalty and sedition, in their mouths or from their pens, had become cant words applied at random to all who opposed the will of the Minister. They strove to mix up the safety and permanence of all those institutions which the country esteemed as valuable and sacred with the preservation of their own (he hoped temporary) usurpation.—Above all, they endeavoured to connect loyalty to the Sovereign with servile adulation of themselves. But he trusted that his Majesty would see through their acts, and that by going more among his people he would be better able to judge of their feelings and opinions; and, though his Majesty might not experience that warmth and volatility from his English subjects that he had witnessed in a sister part of the kingdom, he doubted not that the people of this country were as loyal and as much attached to the King and the laws as any other portion of his Majesty's subjects, however they might disapprove the acts of his Ministers (*applause*). It was not surprising that, possessed of these various sources of power, almost unlimited, the systematic violation of public opinion had been progressive; and accordingly they had seen each successive year fertile in encroachments on popular right. The daring attack on the Meeting at Manchester was followed by the birth of the monstrous Bill of Pains and Penalties, and again this year, they had seen some prominent traits of a similar description. It remained for the 14th of August to show that the petty malice of power could extend even to the grave, and that, in furtherance of the policy manifested towards the late Queen in her lifetime, the Authorities of the country, after her death, were placed in opposition to the best feelings of the people. He should have hoped that the spirit in which the

proceedings to which he alluded had been commenced, would have ceased when life was extinct in the object of their persecution, and that they would not have carried it to a point which he thought must have startled some of their most devoted adherents. This led him to the case of Sir Robert Wilson, who had been dismissed from the army without trial, without hearing, and, he might add, without accusation (*applause*.) He agreed with his Hon. Friend (Mr. Lambton), that the Ministers, in this instance, had acted under a fearful responsibility. They should recollect that the odious and forced exercise of dormant prerogative had, ere now, led to consequences which no man could wish to see recur (*applause*). The evils which he had mentioned he considered were to be traced to the defective state of the Representation of the People (*loud cheering*). It had been justly remarked, that without a properly constituted House of Commons, the liberties of the country were written in sand. The House of Commons had reversed its natural and proper character, and instead of being the Representative of the People, and a check upon the Government, it was the Representative of the Government and a check upon the People (*loud applause*). But under all these circumstances of discouragement, it was consoling to reflect that we were fighting with the spirit of the age on our side; and if the people were united, firm, and persevering, he confidently anticipated that, sooner or later, they would accomplish that change which was so essential for the respectability of the Sovereign, the independence and purity of the Parliament, and the liberties and prosperity of the people. His Lordship concluded amidst long continued cheering.

"Sir Robert Wilson, and may every Officer in the British Army and Navy be equally attached to the liberties and best interests of the people."

Mr. LAMBTON returned thanks, and apologized for Sir Robert Wilson's absence.

The Honorable T. DUNDAS, M. P. returned thanks on his health being drunk, and was greeted, on rising and sitting down with reiterated cheers. We regret exceedingly that we cannot afford room for his speech.

Mr. HARGROVE prefaced, with a few appropriate remarks, the healths of the City Members, which toast was greeted with the warmest acclamations, and drunk with three times three.

"D. Sykes, Esq. M. P., and the Independent Electors of Hull."

Mr. SYKES returned thanks, and spoke at considerable length, but the space occupied by the preceding speeches precludes our inserting his able and eloquent remarks.

J. S. DUNCOMBE, Esq. on his health being drunk, begged to acknowledge the honour conferred upon him. He assured them it was with pride and satisfaction he felt that he was a Member of the York Whig Club—a society equalled by few and surpassed by none, for its independence, importance, and utility! After the able and eloquent speeches which had been delivered, in the sentiments of which he entirely concurred, he would not trespass at much length on their attention. The principle on which that Association was founded world, he trusted, one day triumph over the malice of its opponents—that malice which could pursue a broken-hearted woman even beyond the grave. Lord Normanby had well said that disloyalty and sedition had become cant words in the sense in which they were too frequently used. For himself he subscribed to the sentiments of the Poet, who said—

"We love  
The King who loves the law, respects his bounds  
And reigns content within them: him we serve  
Freely and with delight, who leaves us free:  
But recollecting still that he is man,  
We trust him not too far. King though he be,  
And King in England too, he may be weak,  
And vain enough to be ambitious still;  
May exercise amiss his proper powers,  
Or covet more than freemen choose to grant;  
Beyond that mark is treason. He is ours,  
To administer, to guard, to adorn the State,  
But not to warp or change it. We are his,  
To serve him nobly in the common cause,  
True to the death, but not to be his slaves."

"A. Witham, Esq., and may an end be speedily put to all civil and political disabilities, on account of religious opinions."

Mr. WITHAM thanked the company in a long and able speech on the policy and justice of placing the Catholics on a level with their fellow-subjects.

On the health of Earl Grey being given, Mr. LAMBTON briefly returned thanks.

That of Earl Fitzwilliam, the Vice-Chairman, and various other Toasts followed.

Mr. Lambton left the room about ten o'clock; the Chairman soon after quitted, and the whole company broke up and dispersed with the most amicable feelings and apparent satisfaction.

### The British Navy.

The present number of ships of the British Navy employed in Commission (exclusive of those fitting out to relieve others, and revenue cruisers), is 124, viz.—12 sail of the line (nine as guard ships), 33 frigates, 53 sloops and brigs, 9 discovery and surveying ships, and 17 gun-brigs, schooners, and cutters:—

*At Portsmouth.*—QUEEN CHARLOTTE, 108; ALBION, 74; RAMILIES, 74; ACTIVE, 46; BRAZEN, 28; HIND 20; ROSARIO, 10; CAMELION, 10; GREECAN, 10.

*At Plymouth.*—IMPREGNABLE, 104; WINDSOR CASTLE, 74; SPENCER, 74; PHLETON, 38; ALBION, 14; HELICON, 10; PYGMY, 10; DWARF, cutter.

*At Chatham and Sheerness.*—GENOA, 78; NORTHUMBERLAND, 78; BULWARK, 76; SEVERN, 50; WYE, 26; BRISK, 10; PIONEER, 10; SURLY, 8; SWAN, 8.

*At Cork.*—SEMIRAMIS, 42; CYRUS, 20; ARAB, 18; GANNETT, 18; PANDORA, 18; SAPPHO, 18; HARLEQUIN, 16; WOLF, 16; PIKE, 14; PLUMPER, 12.

*At Leith.*—DOVER, 28; NIMROD, 18; MARTIAL, 12; SWINGER, 12; CHEROKEE, 10.

*In the Mediterranean.*—ROCHEFORT, 80; REVOLUTIONAIRE, 46; HAVANAH, 38; LARNE, 20; MARTIN, 20; MEDINA, 20; DISPATCH, 18; RACEHORSE, 18; ROSE, 18; REDPOLE, 10; CHANTICLEER, 10.

*In the East Indies.*—LEANDER, 60; GLASGOW, 50; LIVERPOOL, 50; TOPAZE, 46; HYPERION, 42; DAUNTLESS, 24; SATELLITE, 18; SOPHIE, 18; CURLEW, 18.

*In the West Indies.*—SYBILLE, 44; PYRAMUS, 42; TRIBUNE, 42; TAMAR, 28; TYNE, 26; ESK, 20; FALMOUTH, 20; NAUTILUS, 18; ONTARIO, 18; PARTHIAN, 18; RALEIGH, 18; SURINAM, 18; BUSTARD, 10.

*At the Brazils.*—SUPERB, 78; AURORA, 46; DORIS, 42; OWEN GLENDOWER, 42; CREOLE, 42; BLOSSOM, 26; CONWAY, 26; BEAVER, 10; ALACRITY, 10; SLANEY, 10.

*At the Cape.*—VIGO, 74; MENAI, 26; HERON, 10; CYNET, 10; SHEARWATER, 10.

*On the Coast of Africa.*—IPHIGENIA, 42; PHEASANT, 22; MYRMIDON, 20; MORGANA, 18; THISTLE, 12; SNAPPFR, 12

*At Halifax.*—NEWCASTLE, 60; FORTE, 44; NIEMEN, 28; ATHOS, 28; BELLETIE, 20; CYRENE, 20; DOTTEREL, 18; JASSEUR, 18; ARGUS, 18.

*At Newfoundland.*—SIR FRANCIS DRAKE, 34; VALOROUS, 26; EGERIA, 14; GRASSHOPPER, 18; PETTER, 12; DRAKE, 10; CLINKER, 10,

*Discovery and Surveying.*—FURY, HECLA, LEVEN, SHAMROCK, BATHURST, INVESTIGATOR, SNAP, ADVENTURE, KANGAROO.

The TARTAR frigate has been re-commissioned by Captain Henry E. P. Stuart. Lieutenant Richard Pearce is appointed to her. Lieutenant John King is appointed First of the DRIVERS; Lieutenant H. P. Jones, first of the BRAZEN; Lieutenant O. Gunning to the MORGANA. Mr. B. Hunter is appointed Master, and Mr. Marchant Purser, of the SPENCER; Mr. Yule, Master to the SEMIRAMIS.—*Courier*.

### Horrible Murder.

From Freeman's Journal of Thursday the 29th of November, 1821.

Letters received in town this day from the neighbourhood of Kanturk mention the assassination of Captain Waters, who lived near the town of New market. This dreadful deed was perpetrated Sunday night last, and the letter which communicates the intelligence was written the following day. As the circumstance has been communicated just as we were preparing for going to press, we have no time for stating any of the particulars.

A report has gained ground in town, that Captain Wallace, of Drishane-castle, in the neighbourhood of Kanturk, has been attacked on Sunday night; that he made a most gallant defence, and had repulsed the assailants, after having received a wound in the contest. All we have to say at present is, that we have seen a letter, written from a place within five miles of Captain Wallace's residence, on Monday last, which does not authenticate the circumstance. Probably the assassination of Captain Waters may have caused a confusion of names and circumstances; at least we must doubt the report concerning Captain Wallace. Of the other horrible occurrence there is no doubt.

A notice in the DUBLIN GAZETTE directs all out-pensioners of Chelsea, Kilmainham, or the Royal Artillery, residing in the counties of Clare, Cork, Kerry, or Limerick, to report themselves personally on Monday, 3d December, and every succeeding Monday, to the next military officer, and to conform themselves to instructions received through such officer, or through the general officer commanding the district. If unable to attend, a certificate must be sent, signed by a magistrate, a clergyman, or a medical practitioner. Penalty, forfeiture of pension.

Memoir of Mr. Perry.

From the Morning Chronicle of the 10th of December 1821.

Motives of delicacy prevented us from attempting to do justice to the memory of him who for such a length of years was identified with THE MORNING CHRONICLE, and who will fill so conspicuous a place in the History of the Press of this Country. His Contemporaries, however, rushed forward at once, with a generous ardour, to supply the deficiency, and paid a tribute to the head and the heart of our lamented friend, the more gratifying to his family, as even suspicion itself cannot question the disinterestedness of the source.

We have imposed silence on ourselves; but the following communication from a distinguished quarter, explaining the origin of Mr. PERRY's connection with the Whig Party, and the high estimation in which he was at all times held by them, has a claim to appearance in the columns of THE CHRONICLE which no one can fail to recognise. The enumeration of the grounds of the confidence of all men in Mr. PERRY, forms a most valuable lesson to every Journalist, and his Successor trusts that it will always remain deeply engraven on his own mind.

Mr. PERRY's connection with the Whig Party, and his personal acquaintance with many of its principal members, began in 1779, on the occasion of Admiral KEPPEL's Trial at Portsmouth. The character of that proceeding, in which an inferior officer was set on by the higher powers to bring a criminal charge against his Commander-in-Chief, and which exhibited the unusual spectacle of his Majesty GEORGE the THIRD receiving the accuser with open arms at his Court, before the charge so performed by him had been investigated, has long been fixed in the public estimation. It is recorded in the solemn protest against it, signed and delivered to the KING by all the great naval commanders of that age, with old HAWKE at their head; in the Admiral's triumphant acquittal; in the thanks and congratulations of both Houses of Parliament, adverse, in every sense, to his political principles and conduct; in votes of freedom by the city of London and other Corporations, and in the most general expression of public joy that had been witnessed throughout England for many years. To perpetuate the memory of that event, by Mr. BURKE exerted his brilliant fancy, as in his latter days, he exultingly claimed to participate with Admiral KEPPEL, "in that his agony of glory." These are proud memorials; but for the true history and merits of the proceeding itself, and for that foundation on which the Admiral's fame will ever rest, we must look to the trial itself, the Reports of which, at the close of each day's evidence, were drawn up by Mr. PERRY, who attended it for the Editors of THE GENERAL ADVERTISER. It was during his residence at Portsmouth on this account, that he became acquainted with several of the Admiral's most distinguished friends, and amongst others, with Messrs. BURKE, DUNNING, and LEE, and particularly the present Lord ERSKINE. Very soon afterwards, the Journal to which he had attached himself rose into high estimation for its Parliamentary Reports, which were all furnished by Mr. PERRY, and particularly for the accuracy displayed in giving the speeches of Mr. BURKE and Mr. FOX. The eloquence of both these Orators was, as we know, equally great in point of matter, but in point of composition so different, and in some respects even so opposite, as to require a versatility of talent, as well as a power of memory rarely combined in the same person. Mr. BURKE, perhaps, of all the orators who ever lived, the most difficult to follow with a view of exhibiting a correct resemblance of his peculiar beauties and defects, often declared Mr. PERRY to be without a competitor in his art, as far as regarded his own speeches; but it was the eloquence of Mr. FOX which, from the first, had taken possession of his heart;—it was this that, by the united force of sentiment and reason, bound him to the Whig cause, and to be the man whom he looked up to as its chief, and as the true teacher and expounder of the principles of the English Constitution.

At the commencement of the French Revolution, Mr. PERRY had become chief Proprietor as well as Editor of THE MORNING CHRONICLE. It was then that broke forth that unfortunate schism in the Whig party, which has had so fatal an effect on the character of the House of Commons, and which by destroying its efficiency as a control over the servants of the Crown, has thrown down the main bulwark of our old Constitution, and left, it is to be feared, to the people, no other hope but in themselves. From the independence of his conduct, and his freedom from pecuniary obligation to any set of men, Mr. PERRY was at liberty to choose his side in the dissolution of those party connections which speedily followed. Temptations of every sort were on the side of the Duke of PORTLAND—Ministerial patronage, the general bent of the public opinion in favour of a French war, and even popularity itself. Mr. FOX stood alone. Disclaimed by his old friends, except by "some ten or fifteen gentleman," as they were sneeringly denominated by Mr. PITTR, and deserted by the people, his person exposed to insult in the metropolis, his house at St. Anne's Hill threatened to be laid in ash-

es, without one channel in this land of newspapers, through which he could appeal to the sober sense of his country, he had nothing to offer but the justice of his cause, and the honourable danger of adhering to it. In the face of all these discouragements, Mr. PERRY never hesitated for a moment. He took his line fearlessly with the remaining Whigs, and through all changes of fortune persevered in it without deviation. He did this, under no influence but the dictates of his own judgment. Having once made himself master of the scope and object of the general policy of the Whigs, his paper was always open to their statements of it: but on the other hand, and although he never found it necessary to come to explanations with them, he never allowed the exercise of any authority or control over its conduct or language. Thus it has happened to him occasionally to maintain opinions and views differing even in essential points from their own; but the Whigs were too sure of his principles to find fault with him on that account, or to withdraw one atom of their confidence in his tried fidelity and honour. One peculiar feature in his character, as the conductor of a Journal to which so many eminent men were used to contribute, was, that in the subsequent change of sides which occurred but too frequently among many of them, their correspondence, of what nature soever it might have been, was ever held by him as most sacred. With evidence in his hands to convict them of more than levity in their political conduct, suffering even in his own person under their prosecutions, he never allowed himself to advert reproachfully to their former principles and professions—he never taunted them by alluding to their own compositions, at what risk soever to himself he might have given them publicity. The sure effect of this his inflexible honour and secrecy, was to obtain for him the full, unreserved confidence of all those with whom he had any literary dealings. "PERRY may be trusted with any thing," was in every man's mouth who had a communication of public import to make, of which, for personal reasons, he might not wish to be pointed out as the author.

It is needless to notice, in a sketch of character applicable only to the political principles by which he was guided, Mr. PERRY's attention to the arts, and his liberality towards artists of every school and of every country.

But there is another point of view in which, if not alone, Mr. PERRY may fairly be said to stand first as the Proprietor of a public Journal: the qualities which belonged to him as already noticed, their exercise during so many years, together with the associations to which they had contributed, in his instance, more than in that of any other writer, to give a new character to the British daily Press. No man of fifty can fail to remark the vast difference between the Press at this time, and as he remembers it in his youth. There was then a sort of fastidiousness, even among men who had no dependence but on their abilities, which made them shrink from an avowed connexion with any periodical work of less dignity (as dignity was then understood) than a Review or a Magazine. To be supposed to write for the Newspapers was almost disreputable. The British Daily Press is now become an establishment with which no person, be his abilities, his learning, or station what they may, need to be ashamed of an intercourse. It stands on a footing which renders its credit and influence dependent solely on itself and on the qualities of its conductors. Mr. PERRY was mainly instrumental in gaining this step for the Daily Press. He was the first link in the chain which connected it with the Aristocracy as a body. If individuals of that body have grossly abused the powers they derive from this alliance for the furtherance of their low pursuits in politics, or the still more detestable purposes of private calumny and revenge, the fault, like all other abuses of what is good, is in themselves and their instruments, and not in the institutions; it is to be looked for in their own ungenerous hearts, and not in the necessary results of the association of intellect with rank. From either of these basenesses Mr. PERRY was ever free. He lent himself to no man's private ambition, he disturbed no man's peace, he injured no woman's reputation. His entrance among the higher circles was not the signal of family discord; it was, as far as they chose to make it so, that of their union with public opinion through the virtues which command it.

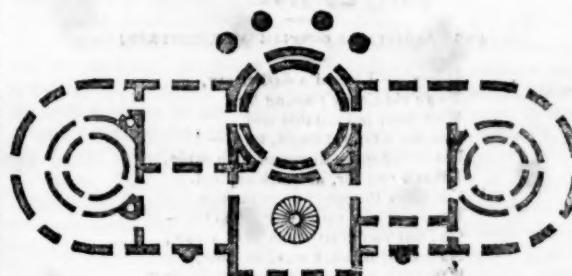
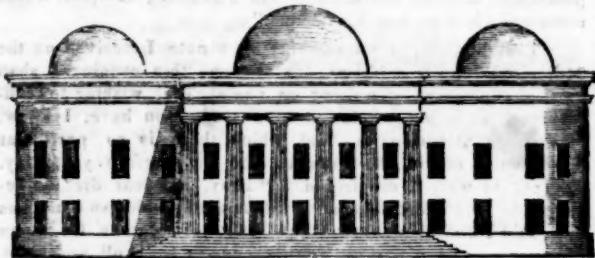
EUROPE DEATH.

At her house in Dublin, on the 23d of November Mrs. Eliza Aymer, relict of the late Captain Richard Aymer, of his Majesty's 17th Regiment of Foot, and grand daughter to the late Right Honourable and distinguished Sir John Norris, Vice-Admiral of England and Admiral and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Fleets. Her remains were removed to the place of family interment, on the 28th, accompanied by the unfeigned regrets of her surviving children, relatives, and friends, who are of the first respectability, she having been nearly allied to many of the most noble, ancient, and distinguished families of the United Kingdom; her many inestimable qualities will long be cherished in the recollection of her children, relatives, and friends.

\* Burke's Works, vol. 8, p. 64. (Svo)

## ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—77—



### Proposed Plan of An Observatory for Calcutta.

The above Engravings on Lead exhibit on a reduced scale, the Elevation and Ground Plan of the Observatory, proposed to be erected in Calcutta, which were published with the JOHN BULL of the 22d ultimo, to accompany a Letter signed COPERNICUS, explanatory of the same, from which we abstract the particulars that appear necessary to give our readers a correct idea of the projected Edifice.

The Domes which make so prominent a feature in the Elevation of the Building, are not to be viewed as intended for ornament; the Projector confesses that they form an incongruous union with the Doric Portico; but urges that these, or something analogous, are absolutely necessary in a Building intended for the observation of the Heavenly Bodies.

For the sake of economy and convenience, the Observatory, properly so called, the Astronomer's dwelling-house, and the Office-rooms which would be required for digesting, transcribing, and calculating the observations, are all incorporated in one Building; as, when observations are made at every hour of the night, and this night after night, it would be imposing unnecessary trouble to make the Astronomer travel from one house to another.

The Building is proposed to be 148 feet long, 43½ feet broad, (or, including the porticos, 82 feet), and 47 feet high; it consists of three rooms for the Observatory properly so called, three for the necessary offices, and three for habitation.

The Observatory Rooms are circular; that in the centre being 23 feet in diameter, and those on the sides 16 feet each. The double walls exhibited on the Plan, were intended to support a double roof, for the purpose of keeping the Instruments in a more equable temperature; but on further consideration, the Projector deemed double walls unnecessary, as a double wooden roof could be erected over a single wall; but the roof on the middle room at least, must be of wood, because it is necessary that it should be moveable. If a dome of brick-work were found to be cheaper, then might the side rooms be covered with such; as they only require an opening from North to South in the direction of the Meridian.

The Observatory Rooms have their floors a few feet below the cornice of the Building, as this great height is necessary in order to command an uninterrupted view of the horizon, and that it may be raised above the fogs and exhalations that lie near the surface. The axes of the Instruments would be 50 feet above the ground; and if the expence were not too great, he thinks it would be adviseable to have them even higher, as is the case at Greenwich; he suggests that for this purpose a mound might be erected on which to plant the Observatory. Fifty feet, he supposes, would add sufficiently to the height, to surmount the bad effects of the constant evaporation going on in the climate of Bengal. The site of the Greenwich Observatory, he observes, is in this respect singularly favourable; as the Building itself is on an eminence and the nature of the soil is such as greedily to imbibe moisture, so that the air is always pure.

One of the side rooms of the above Edifice is proposed to be appropriated to a Circle, the other to a Transit; the first for observing polar distances, the second for right ascensions. The Transit should have a Telescope of at least 10 feet focal length, or if achromatic, 60 inches, and would cost, it is thought, about 200 guineas. The central or equatorial rooms would contain besides, the Equatorial Telescopes for observing miscellaneous phenomena, such as eclipses, occultations, &c. and would form perhaps the best situation for the Clock; but the latter, if sufficient space could be spared, would be more naturally placed in the Transit room.

It is supposed, if such an institution were established sufficiently near Calcutta, that the Captains and Owners of Ships would find it convenient to send their Chronometers for the purpose of being rated; in which case, a small fee might be levied for the benefit of the Register, which would have the effect of making him attentive, as the amount would depend in some measure on his own conduct.

The upper-story contains three dwelling apartments for the Astronomer; and the lower-story three similar apartments, one of which might be fitted up as a Library and Office, and the other two appropriated to the Servants of the Observatory, including the European Register.

A Building such as here proposed could not, he imagines be erected for less than 50,000 rupees; but if utility only were consulted, and the porticos and all other ornamental parts dispensed with, in that case a plain, unadorned pile, having equal conveniences, might be erected for 30,000 rupees.

The following Estimate is given of the total expence of the Astronomical Establishment:

	Guineas.
A Mural Circle, .....	600
A 10 feet Transit, .....	200
An Equatorial, .....	400
A Clock, .....	500
A Telescope 60 inches with Micrometer, &c. 150	150
A Telescope 42 inches, .....	60
A 10 feet Reflector, .....	300

Total, ..... 2,110

equal to £2,215, at the present exchange, say, in round numbers 22,000 Rupees.

Total Outlay 72,000, at 6 per Cent.	360
Astronomer's Salary, .....	600
European Register, .....	200
A Bengalee Writer, .....	50
Establishment, &c. .....	40
Total Monthly Expense, including Interest of Outlay,.....	1,250

**Epigram.**

(AN UNPROFITABLE COMPLIMENT RECOVERED)

Harry—I heard a dasher cry,  
To an old Crony passing by  
With most indubitable nod,  
You are a GENTLEMAN, BY G—!  
His friend quite dignified with pride,  
I thank you Sir, as quick replied.  
I'm sorry though if I speak true,  
I CANNOT SAY THE SAME OF YOU.—  
Oh! but you must—you shall I vow,  
No matter in what way, or how,  
WHOMEVER THOUGHT OF TRUTH?—NOT!  
Come, do as I did—TELL A LIE!

Medras, April 14, 1822.

JEDEDIAH JORUM.

**Eivils of Reading.**

IT IS AN ILL WIND WHICH BLOWS NOBODY GOOD.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

Your good nature has brought a tax on yourself in the time you must bestow in reading my present communication; whether you will levy the same on your numerous Readers I shall leave to your better judgment. Your flattering Note, placed at the foot of my late letter, has, I believe, set my pen to work a little earlier than it otherwise would, had you received my labours less favourably; but in addressing you, I lay myself open to the charge of ingratitude in so immediately following your praises by scolding you, in bringing you to account. In a word, *you have no right to frighten half the world out of their wits.*

Yes, Sir, out of their wits; your JOURNAL of the 22d has done this, and I am at some loss to know what reparation you can make for it. Gall and Spurzheim may publish their Theories in neatly bound volumes; a purchaser of one of which sticks it in his Library, and the probability is it is glued to the shelf by a very proper neglect—or, as there are many publications very improper for general circulation, quite as deep as the vagaries of those two Gentlemen, they are judiciously popped out of the way, in this upper story; and the triangular staircase is not always at hand to reach them down—but it is quite intolerable, your giving such extensive publicity to a system so dangerous in its effects.

I have, Sir, studied the thing—and as my friends know that Craniology is a little *hobbyhorsical* with me (don't be quizzing my new verbal coinage), I am very often consulted—but really since your Paper of the 22d, my time has been nearly exhausted in replying to Letters, Queries, and Dilemmas, in all shapes, about a Discovery, which altho' nine-tenths of it is fancy and chimera, your grave publication of its pith has made all suppose it has a positive existence! One effect of its publication was, I acknowledge, funny enough! It is very droll to be quite sure that every reader who had the JOURNAL in one hand, flung the other up to his head to feel for No. this, or No. that! like the little figures made of pasteboard, which by pulling a string set them in motion:—as far as this is concerned I can laugh, but the other part of the business is a little serious, I assure you.

I was called upon yesterday morning by a Gentleman (a little nervously inclined I acknowledge) who had seen your JOURNAL of the 22d, and who had read your Correspondent's letter (Mr. O'SCONCE) in that of Monday. A hale well-conditioned man 10 days ago; grown thin, pallid, and quite dejected.” “Bless my soul, Sir, what's the matter? not ill I hope,”—“Oh my dear Sir,” he replied “very ill indeed,” did you see that “horrid skull thing in the JOURNAL a few days ago? and a letter from a Mr. Sconce, I think in Monday's?” “Yes, Sir, certainly, well?” “Oh dear Sir, I hope this Mr. Sconce does not find his notion of an Examining Institution from any thing going forward at home; there is no such thing *there* I hope! for, here, Sir, feel here, look at this protuberance” (answering exactly to No. 1.) After a great deal of waiting it appeared that this Gentleman, a remarkably conscient-

tious man, and on the eve of his departure for England, was apprehensive that the overseers of the Foundling Hospital would come upon him for half his fortune.”

The following is a transcript of a note I received on the 24th:—“Dear Sir,—If you are at home this evening I shall have the pleasure of waiting on you at Tea, wishing to consult you on a point relative to a study you have, I know, paid some attention to, and which there is so particular an account of, in the JOURNAL the day before yesterday. At Tea, in walked my friend. “Pray my dear Sir” he began, “do you think this new system, about which so much has been said I find, is *REALLY* true? Is it not POSSIBLE for a man to be *without* this or that hilly exuberance in his skull, and *STILL* have certain qualities?” I shall but tire you with the details of our conference. It is enough to tell you that this Gentleman was an Agent, a member of a mercantile House of the first respectability, who ate, drank, and slept on accounts current, would calculate for the interest of 15 annas for half an hour, at 5 farthings per cent. in *one minute*, but on examination *no bump!* No 27! and he began to suspect that the qualities by which he had made 10 Lacs would fail him for the odd one he had in embryo to pay his passage and start with at home! *Rendered miserable of course.*

The fact is, Sir, I have examined the matter very closely; if after a great deal of investigation I was to say there was *nothing* in it, I should say wrong; but it is far from infallible, in the main indeed, great nonsense, and calculated to do unbounded mischief. It operates in two ways, one, an unlucky projection will make a man imagine he *is* what he *is not*; and the want of one, will make another suspicious of the broad fact of positive possession. One, so gentle, that he would not hurt a fly, in finding the smallest rise in the district marked 6 in his own head, votes himself, *from sheer fright*, first cousin to Jeremy Abershaw! and one of my acquaintance *happening* to discover, the other day, while *shaving*, something of a *swell* in a high forehead at the place marked 32 (quite a quiet, inoffensive good sort of man for 10 years before that I have known him,) has set up for a wit, and pestered my soul out since, with a thousand worn out stale jokes of Joe Miller, and positively has opened an attempt at punning. He told me the other day that “however *Galling* it might be, to be aware that his talent had laid dormant so long, your account *Spurs*-him on now!”

But were I to tell you of all the effects which have come under my own immediate knowledge within these few days, I should have to apologize to you and your readers too largely. I must though call your attention to one very particular case. My friend Mr. \_\_\_\_\_ (delicacy conceals the name) is really a clever man; but one of those *Debaters* who in private conversation even don't let you off Scot free. He must argue, he must reason, must compare; he will confound you if he can, and gives you logic on all occasions. He has been at this work for 15 long years, and has really got a good deal of reputation of its kind, all this has superadded vanity to the structure. He subscribes to your Paper, I wish you had seen him for a week after the publication of the 22d! *utterly unhappy!!* He has a very high and noble forehead indeed; but on calling for the looking glass was disappointed in the mountain he had reckoned on at No. 30. What was to be done? all his friends, from your instructions, would be looking out for the consequences of his cranial questions, and he'd be shorn of his brains at the first glance! this would not do at all, a thought! the luckiest in the world struck him! *Baxter!* a Brutus from Baxter would do the needful! The illustrious Knight of the Comb was sent for, who promised “Massa vun very fine bang up *Vig*” in 3 days; and the Logician appeared at his next invitation, with the concealment which did not prevent conjecture, and his admirers might imagine he had under it a parabola as big as the surface of a two-penny loaf, if they chose it; and Baxter was paid his money! So you see it is an ill wind which blows no body good!

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

A READER AT BREAKFAST.

XUM  
Monday, May 6. 1822.

—79—

### Ill-timed Noises.

Sir, To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

I cannot avoid troubling you to appropriate a corner of your JOURNAL, for the insertion of these my humble cogitations.

I have invariably witnessed a practice, in the Roman Catholic Church in Lent, on Wednesday evenings, to allow boys to run about round the Church-yard, with a wooden instrument, with clappers fastened to it, resembling those carried by the Post Office runners, and creating a great noise, and tumult.

Allow me to enquire—whether this is meant to represent the “convulsions of nature”?

After the *Miserere* and *Respicere* are sung, some noise is made within the Church: I think that is enough to represent what is intended. Why then allow the above superfluous practice?

If it is indispensable, grown up men can be employed for such a purpose.—

Some hint ought to be given from the Pulpit in a loud, clear, plain, and decisive manner, so as to make it comprehensive to “ordinary capacities,” to impress on the minds of parents, the necessity of teaching their children when they allow them to come to the Church, to behave better, and to keep within the Church; or make them sit by them, if too young to know how to conduct themselves.—Your most obedient Servant,

A LOOKER-ON.

### Sunday Recreations.

Sir, To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

In your JOURNAL of the 29th ultimo, I read an article signed “MADA” condemning one of your “Advocates of Rational Amusement” for countenancing the anti-christian game of cricket on Sundays, which he regards as a horrible encroachment “on the sanctity of that day which the Diety has consecrated in a peculiar manner to himself.”

Being a religious man, and a great lover of good order, and of every Christian virtue, I would not knowingly transgress any one Divine command. The principles of my religion, however, have been imbibed from a patient perusal and study of the Holy Scriptures, not from the comments or opinions of any Priest or set of Priests upon them; and not having found in all my Scripture studies one sentence interdicting Cricket playing, or any other rational diversion on Sundays, I should feel obliged to any of your better-informed Correspondents to acquaint me in what part of the Holy Scriptures it is forbidden.

The Sixth Commandment bids us to make it a day of rest and recreation, not to work ourselves, or our cattle, or our servants on the Sabbath-day; but it does not forbid us to amuse and enjoy ourselves, each according to our means, and mode of amusement. I have heard it given as the opinion of very wise and good men in this vice-approving age, that nothing so much tends to the growth of vice and wickedness as the pious propensity of confounding things innocent with things sinful, and the remarkable contrast which too generally appears between the preaching and the practise of those who are so well paid to be the guides and teachers of the people. You tell the labouring man and the mechanic it is sinful and contrary to law to tipple in an ale house on the Sabbath, and you make a merit of seizing and flogging him for doing so. You deal still more roughly with him if he attempts to divert himself in the fields at a manly exercise, and you pronounce him a Servant of Satan if he should attempt to restore the tone of his stiffened limbs after six days’ confinement to the loom, or lapboard, by such a thing as a Danee. Should he be gifted with an ear for Music, ten thousand woes and some smart penalties here will be sure to befall him if he plays any thing but psalms on a Sunday; so it is; with the plebian, to pray and give religious instruction to his children is the only lawful occupation he can go about. It would even be sinful in him to laugh, to joke, or to tell a story on the Lord’s day, according to some of the holy ones.

But he may yawn away hours, or he may mope about the house or roads, till his senses are perfectly stupified without one

single object to interest him, or he may sleep the whole day, and he is a very excellent Christian. Now, how is it all this time with this patrician,\* to whom the plebian is to look up for example and instruction. By whom he is to be fined if he violates (as it is called) the Sabbath. Be it a Bishop, or a Minister, a Magistrate, or a Judge, he may tipple and swig away, as many of them do now on Sunday more than any other day, in a private house, or in a public house, and let me see who will dare to molest or disturb him. The young and the old seem all alike in quest of pleasure on Sunday, and there is nothing under the name of fun or amusement which they may not and do not with impunity indulge in. The law seems as if it was made for that very class of society which is least in want of it. The gentleman, whom the law cannot reach, has every day in the week to enjoy himself. The poor man who is made to feel it, has but Sunday, and to him Sunday must be a day of mortification and self-denial! I cannot believe that this is acceptable in the sight of God, I cannot believe that men have any right to declare that sinful which is no where forbidden in Scriptures; and I esteem the clean hearted Patriot, who, like Mr. Coke, provides innocent diversions for the lower classes on Sundays, as a much better friend to his Creator and his country, and of more real use to Society, than a whole cart load of sanctified enthusiasts and hypocrites, who from imbecility or interested motives denounce the most innocent actions as sinful, and have nothing better to provide for the lower classes than the whining cant and subterfuge of their own ill cultivated minds. I should like to see a little more doing and less preaching among those who set up for our Religious Guides, as well as those who are so handsomely paid to teach us the Word of God. I should like to see now and then a Bishop, a Perben-dary, or an Arch Deacon, or any of their Wives and Daughters go about and do such things as Mrs. Quaker Fry has been doing, to send the substantial comforts of Religion into the hearts of so many thousands of the poor and needy, who have been driven by poverty or enticed by the bad example of a corrupt age, into a course of crime, and wickedness which many of them no doubt abhor. I should like to see men in Holy Orders prescribe to themselves a few more duties besides reading a set form of prayers once a week, and now and then marrying a couple, or burying a corpse. I should like to see every Minister of the Gospel, whose heart is set on “uncertain riches” or the “good things of this world” erased for ever from the list of God’s ministers and put upon Mr. Pope’s Catalogue of “Theives Supercargoes, Sharpers, and Directors” who are all by profession zealous money-making people, like the good “Sir Balaam” himself. If we could see the higher orders, especially of the Clergy of our Church of England (which is my Church), interest themselves more frequently and deeply than they are used to do in the condition of the lower orders, there would not be such a lamentable falling off as we daily see from this Church. There would not so many braziers and mechanics encouraged by the lower classes to set up for Ministers of the Gospel, nor such a number of these poor well-meaning people turn lunatics, from the confused jumble of sins and duties which these Ministers make of life, and the pious extasies to which it is their chief object to raise them. No, no, Mr. Editor, let us have a little more consistency, a little more common honesty and fellow-feeling in high life, and the middling and lower classes will soon mend themselves and their morals. Let those who are placed in authority over us reflect, that it is not for themselves, but for us, the People, this authority is given them; not to enrich themselves, and their too often worthless dependants, but to enrich the country, to enlighten the people, to promote virtue, truth, patriotism, religion: all four of which one would think had disappeared from the face of the earth, to see the immense space which lies between the preaching and the practice, between the words and the actions of the great and grand among us.

I am, Sir, a quiet Looker-on and Recorder of passing events,  
*Flummery Furnace,*  
Lat. 24° 3'.—April 15. 1822. } SIMON PURE.

\* I use the word Patrician in a general sense, meaning all people in easy circumstances.

### A Mother's Love.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

Should the following lines be deemed worthy a place in your JOURNAL, I shall be very much gratified by their insertion.

A CONSTANT READER.

### A MOTHER'S LOVE.

A Mother's Love—how sweet the name!  
What is a Mother's love?  
A noble, pure, and tender flame,  
Enkindled from above,  
To bless a heart of earthly mould;  
The warmest love that can grow cold;  
This is a Mother's love.—  
  
To bring a helpless babe to light,  
Then while it lies forlorn,  
To gaze upon that dearest sight,  
And feel herself new-born—  
In its existence lose her own,  
And live and breathe in it alone;  
This is a Mother's love.  
  
Its weakness in her arms to bear;  
To cherish on her breast,  
Feed it from Love's own fountain there,  
And lull it there to rest;  
Then, while it slumbers, watch its breath;  
As if to guard from instant death,  
This is a Mother's love.  
  
To mark its growth from day-to-day,  
Its opening charms admire;  
Catch from its eye the earliest ray  
Of intellectual fire;  
To smile and listen while it talks,  
And lend a finger when its walks  
This is a Mother's love.

### Moorshedabad.

SIR,

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

The weather has been unusually cool for the time of year, scarcely a day passes without a shower; in short it has more the appearance of the commencement of the rains than any thing else; we have had no N. Westers unless a light squall from that quarter can be so termed, thunder and lightning has been frequent.

The Indigo Plant in this vicinity has a very promising appearance, and bids fair to yield a fine Crop. It is utterly impossible for the weather to have been more favorable; frequent showers and sun being productive of the most beneficial effects in promoting its rapid growth; and should we not experience a succession of dry weather or heavy rain a fine season may be finally reckoned upon.

This year the natives appear to have been equally favored in getting their grain in the ground and look forward to a plentiful season. The Toote or Mulberry Plant, which is much cultivated by the Ryots in this quarter as food for the Silk-worm, is in a very flourishing state; indeed this useful Plant is in general one of the most lucrative Crops, which the natives have, in a silk country particularly. The worms must have food and they frequently avail themselves of any extraordinary demand by enhancing the price in proportion.

I am, Sir, Your most obedient Servant,  
Moorshedabad, }  
May 2, 1822. }  
M.—

### Death.

On the 15th ultimo, at Gualparah, on the Assam Frontier, Lieutenant J. L. MAGOWAN, of the Rungpore Local Corps.

### Indian News.

*Calcutta.*—We are not to have RICHARD THE THIRD yet, it seems, though we hope it will only be delayed, and not given up entirely. The reasons stated for not getting it up just now, are the extreme difficulty at this season of filling all the parts and going through the necessary preparations, which all serious Plays, and particularly those of Shakespeare, require.

The Pieces chosen for the next representation, are, we hear, a Comedy, entitled "Match-breaking, or the Prince's Present" with the Farce of "A Roland for an Oliver."

We further learn that the Managers have, with great consideration postponed the representation of these until next week, in order to give Mr. SCHMIDT a better opportunity of having his Concert well attended in this, which we sincerely hope will be the case.

*Government of India.*—On the 5th of December, the request of the MARQUESS OF HASTINGS to be relieved from the Government of India, was laid before the Court of Directors by his Majesty's Ministers.

*China.*—The SUSAN, Captain J. W. Phillips, arrived at Kedgeree, on the 2nd of May, from China, which she left on the 10th of March. We are happy to learn by this opportunity, that Mr. Cruttenden's health had improved, and that he was about to return to Bengal in the EUGENIA, whose arrival may be expected about the end of the present month. Matters were going on prosperously in China, as regards the Company's affairs, when the SUSAN sailed. Two of the Company's Ships, however, the GENERAL HARRIS, and CAMDEN, had been sent to Penang, till the commencement of next season, there being no cargoes for them this. Opium was getting up in price. The SIR WILLIAM FAIRLIE, which had arrived at the Cape, when the BALGARREAS sailed, left England, we understand, on the 10th of January.

*Cape of Good Hope.*—Mr. LUSON, agent to the Honorable Company at the Cape of Good Hope, died on the 17th of January after a long illness.—John Bull.

*Penang.* March 6, 1822.—On Saturday afternoon arrived the Ship DUCHESS OF ARGYLE, Captain Hugh Cathre, from Calcutta the 2nd and the Pilot the 11th February. Passengers:—Mrs. and Miss O'Halloran, Colonel O'Halloran, C. B. Ensign Williamson and Assistant Surgeon Buchanan. Colonel O'Halloran landed about 5 P. M. the same evening under the Salute due to his rank.

March 9, 1822.—Yesterday morning came into the harbour the Ship WELLINGTON, Captain G. Maxwell, from Calcutta the 12th and the Pilot the 21st ultimo.

Passengers:—F. Milne, W. M. Wilson, A. T. Beogart, F. Beogart, and J. Miller, Esqrs.—Penang Gazette.

### Government Notification.

#### FORT WILLIAM, TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT, MAY 3, 1822.

The Public are hereby informed, that the Loan opened on the 19th of February last, will be closed at this Presidency on Friday the 10th, and at Fort St. George and Bombay on Friday the 31st instant, after which date the further receipt of Promissory Notes in transfer to the said Loan, will cease.

Published by Order of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

HOLT MACKENZIE, Sec. to the Govt.

### Births.

On the 25th ultimo, Mrs. J. SINCLAIR, of a Son and Heir.

At Indore, on the 20th ultimo, the Lady of Captain JAMES CAULFIELD, of a Son.

On the 12th of March, at Ajmere in Rajpootana, Mrs. M. BACHMAN, Wife of Mr. Conductor G. BACHMAN, of a Son.